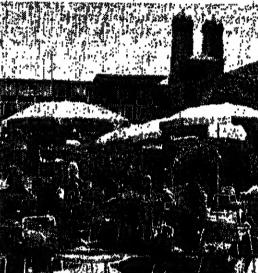
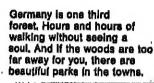


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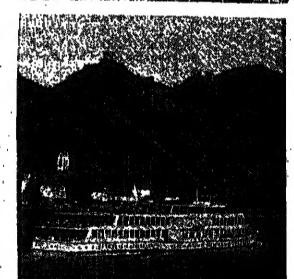






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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Polish Foreign **Minister visits** Bonn

Hamburg, 28 September 1972 Ekventh Year - No. 546 - By air

treaty normalising relations be-Atween two countries is no guarantee but relations will in fact return to unal. The treaty between Bonn and firsw, concluded in December 1970 and ratified in June 1972, testifies to the dependence of developments as envisaged is black and white on external circumsinces, domestic trends, the men at the to and individual occurrences. The net mit can be negative.

in the context of relations between this country and Poland, the touchiest aspect of Bonn's Ostpolitik, the impression that relations now are worse than prior to the imy is easily gained.

In both countries there are groups who an dissatisfied with the treaty. If they are to determine the tenor of relations a Cold War atmosphere could easily return.

This is why it was high time for top-level political consultations to review evelopments and lend fresh impetus to the process of normalisation.

At the end of the first day of talks in Bonn between Walter Scheel and his Polish counterpart, Foreign Minister Ste-ia Olszowski, 41, a number of diplomats target it had been hoped the talks would ichleve would be reached. In a speech lasting nearly two hours Olszowski listed a catalogue of Polish

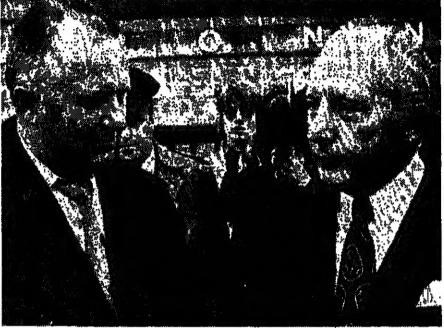
demands and expectations that augured ill, or so members of this country's delegation felt.

pragmatism that was needed.

There seemed to be little prospect of a

In Warsaw it is claimed that any delay

political reasons. Instead of "technocrat"



Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, arriving at Frankfurt airport on 14 September being met by the Federal Republic Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel (right).

involved were still doubtful whether the breakthrough in the Red Cross family repatriation programme. Poland made fresh reparations demands and levelled accusations in respect of trade relations. The Polos also objected to the outmoded term "Polish-occupied territories" in an official handbook. Accusations and la-

mentation were the order of the day. The atmosphere at the evening's reception was chilly. Foreign Minister Ölszowski himself, a man no one in this country encountered in the course of the treaty negotiations, can hardly be said to exude Polish charm.

When Foreign Minister Scheel of this country introduced Opposition leader talks thus represents a pleasant surprise in that it is marked by the very spirit of Rainer Barzel at the dinner table Oiszowski made not the slightest attempt to The two countries have now formally converse with the man who may well established diplomatic relations. Ambassadors will shortly be appointed, soon be at the helm of the Federal government in Bonn.

though of course the Poles may well take longer to do so than Bonn would like and Their Foreign Minister's declaration of principles, the Poles say, was intended for Herr Barzel and any other government that might come into power in Bonn. In will be due to personnel rather than reply to references to the difficult domestic' political situation in this country at Dr Egon Emmel, the current head of the the moment the Poles pointed out that Pederal Republic trade mission in the they too had domestic political considera-Polish capital, Warsaw, would sooner have tions to take into account.

a combination of Willy Brandt, Berthold Beitz and Heinrich Böll. On the following day Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister School evi-The stipulations and reservations that dently succeeded in improving matters. Walter Scheel proved that he can give as

The family repatriation programme will to be seen whether or not they are continue and is regarded as a yardstick of intended merely for domestic consumpthe tenor of relations between Bonn and Warsaw. The easing of travel restrictions eed on latification of the fleaty will be

implemented.
. Full diplomatic relations will be established even though the negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin have not yet been concluded. Bonn's Warsaw embassy will handle the consular affairs of officially confronted with the topic, West Berlin, as this country expected.
On arriving in Bonn Stefan Olszowski A good many hurdles remain to be

noted that he was in a hurry to get down cleared before relations can be rated to work, of which there was plenty. This normal. In the between this country and may have been a ploy to shake off Poland in particular the process will take journalists but it would seem to be the some time. Olszowski and Scheel can keynote of future relations between Po- nonetheless be said to have made progress land and this country. in the right direction. Reinhard Appel
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 September 1972) (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1972)

Olszowski's visit a success

We have little time at our disposal, Let us get down to work." Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski of Poland's short comment on his arrival at Frankfurt airport did not seem to hold forth the promise of sweet negotiations.

Olszowski, 41, was moreover reputed to be a tough and dynamic tactician. So the first visit to this country paid by a Polish Foreign Minister began with no great hopes, yet it ended by being a

Full diplomatic relations have been established between Warsaw and Bonn, with ambassadors in both capitals. This is assuredly a historic step and it is further worth noting that both ambassadors have consular powers extending to West Berlin

This is a further demonstration that the erstwhile policy pursued by the GDR, that of isolating West Berlin from the Federal Republic and imposing upon the city the status of a third German state, has finally died the death.

The Federal government in Bonn can be satisfied. The Ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has made further progress.

At times, abroad even, it has been suggested that Warsaw might wait until the Federal Republic and the GDR have come to terms before establishing full diplomatic ties. This supposition has been

Fears that Poland may have been particularly piqued by wrangling in this country over ratification of the treaty with Warsaw and by the Bundestag resolution in connection with ratification. which from Poland's point of view called recognition of the Oder-Neisse line into question again, have also been disproved. Warsaw has shown sovereign self-confi-

The normalisation of relations and confirmation of both sides' resolve to make further progress in economic and cultural affairs does not, of course, mean that there are no problems left.

The scant mention of the repatriation programme in the final communique speaks for itself. Bonn will patiently and perseveringly have to keep this topic on the agenda and remind the Poles that the ball is still in their court.

In connection with the repatriation of between 60,000 and 70,000 Polish citizens of German nationality it is as well to remember that Foreign Minister Scheel talked in terms of a four to five-year period in the course of the negotiations that led up to the signing of the treaty two years ago. There is still plenty of time left but of course no cause for letting matters slide.

The gratifying outcome of the Polish Foreign Minister's visit will not be without effect on developments in relations between Bonn and other Eastern European countries. Relations with Warsaw will be bound to influence Budapest,

Sofia and Prague too.

Despite ideological differences that exist now just as they have done in the past this country, just like everyone else in the West, needs normal ties with all Communist countries when all is said and done. Kurt Gehrmann

(Neue Rain Zeltung, 15 September 1972)

An historic step forwards

Cermans and Poles have always found difficulty in forging political ties. The lessons allegedly learnt from a history of troubled relations between the two asighbouring countries have made life difficult and continue to do so.

In both countries, however, there are many people who advocate sanguine namatism as a means of arriving at multiple cooperation.

immediately prior to the Bonn meeting between Foreign Ministers Scheel and Oszowski it looked as though this view-Point would be disregarded and the fine words that accompanied the signing of the treaty in December 1970 forgotten. The final communique of the Bonn

have been bandled about in Poland in recent weeks certainly do not seem to have been discussed in Bonn. It remains

OMESTIC AFFAIRS indications are that Chancellor

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS Page 8 Rhine-Main-Danube canal is simost ready for operations

CENTREPLECE Lucas Cranach the Elder, the

Peat Renaissance artist UR WORLD

Sociologist analyses quality of city life

GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review is included with this issue

Brandt will call early elections

the tricky problem of repatriation facilities for Polish citizens of German nationality. The sad, likelihood is that least progress was made on this point. It may perhaps have been as well, though, that the two Foreign Ministers have now been

國 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bonn's foreign policy problems after the Munich massacre

The Games must go on, outgoing IOC President Avery Brundage proclaimed after the Munich massacre. The same applies to politics, foreign policy in

Foreign affairs too must go on - not, of course, as though nothing had happened; the emotions occasioned by the terrorist attack must be taken into con-

But emotion must not be allowed to gain the upper hand, otherwise the harm to foreign affairs will be even greater and

the terrorists might yet gain their objective of substituting the fait accompling violence for political common sense.

The Arab terrorists' target is to prevent a political solution to the Middle East conflict from being reached. It was more collectable. coincidence that this country was the scene of bloodshed, albeit a dangerous and disadvantageous coincidence.

In Munich the nolicy pursued by Bonn so far in the Middle East, that of non-intervention, proved impossible. There was no alternative to an attempt to free the Israeli hostages.

This country thus took sides with the Israelis, or so a large chunk of Arab public opinion felt. This impression was reinforced by the fact that the unsuccessful attempt to free the hostages at Fürstenfeldbruck was undertaken after consultation with the Israeli government.

The refusal of Arab governments to bring moderating influence to bear on the terrorists further worsened the situation. Which is why President Heinemann in his funeral oration at Munich's Olympic Statistics from the continues that fuiled to prevent these people from doing what they did are partly to blame."

This statement nicely put the feeling current in the country at the time and was indeed accurate. The Foreign Office, however, was none too enthusiastic about it, It may, the Foreign Office felt, have been inevitable as a means of catering for domestic feeling but it was equally likely to add fuel to the fire of Arab emotions.

Dr Heinemann was not alone in not mincing words. Social Democrat Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, a Bundestag member who has made a name for himself as a friend of the Arabs, even went so far as to call for a ban on citizens of Arab countries that condone terror either

studying or working in this country.
Fellow-Social Democrat Ulrich Lohmar capped this with a demand for an embargo until further notice on develop-

nient aid to Arab countries.

The reaction in Israel to the Munich attack, insofar as it related to this country, testified to what might almost be termed pity at the failure of the rescue

There was a certain amount of criticism of security precautions but, no political accusations were levelled, which is a noble gesture when one bears in mind the feelings that must be raised by the

The moral commitment to Israel in this country has seldom been as powerful as it was in the aftermath of Munich, and this too is a fact that must be borne in mind by foreign policy-makers, and before our

What is more, there has never been such powerful anti-Arab sentiment in this country as at present and Bonn's policy in the Middle Bast will have to take public feeling at home into account.

This is doubtless why Bonn's response was not entirely uniform. On the one hand there was President Heinemann's statement, on the other the words of Foreign Minister Scheel, who took care

Arabs out of hand.

tinction must be drawn between the terrorists and the Arab governments and further distinctions must be drawn between the various Arab gouvernments.

Views do, of course, differ in Arab countries, not least because the relationship between governments and terrorist groups varies and is conflicting, ranging from virtual identification in Syria to open armed hostility in Jordan.

There are intermediate stances too. In Lebanon the terrorists are tolerated. In Libya they can count on a certain amount of cooperation. Everywhere in the Arab world, though, they can count on many sympathisers among the general

The Arab reaction is equally graduated. The flercest noises are made by the Press, Arab newspapers writing in terms of "German betrayal" of the hostages, the "German-Israeli conspiracy" and "reta-

Official commentaries tend to be more evasive and in cases where the tenor is fairly anti-Bonn the interpretations that can be made for domestic and foreign consumption differ.

The frankest comment was made by Arab ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions in this country, who are about as far removed from Arab honte affairs as

The Paris EEC summit is unlikely to

such as the Decomber 1969 Hague summit

of Common Market heads of government

The most important item on the agenda

common agricultural market, has already

possibility of French concessions on the

The key to Common Market develop-

ment is not a monetary fund; it is the transfer of authority to Community bo-

dies and the concurrent imposition of

support to the desire for further integra-

tion expressed by this country, the Dutch

and the Italians - always assuming the

Danish and Norwegian leaders event at-

It is particularly regrettable that demo-cratisation of the EEC is being shelved.

The transfer of genuine legislative powers

to the European Parliament as a second-

ary legislative body alongside the Council of Ministers and a parliamentary say in

the appointment of European Commis-

'sioners' in conjunction with direct dec-

is termed demoord tisation.

tion of MPs are the main features of what

As the general public in the four new

limits on national sovereighty. Admittedly the prospects were mone too rosy. At heat the Common Market referendums in Denmark and Norway will

one topic that really matters.

turned out to be:

Arab governments and, like Chancellor possible. They "do not consider the move brandt, warned against condemning the undertaken by a few Palestinlans in Munich to be the right way of setting about securing Palestinian rights."

This graduated response Illustrates the Arabs' dilemma. On the one hand most governments cannot, for domestic reasons, afford to repudiate the terrorists expressly. The guerrillas are, when all is said and done, merely putting into practice the bellicose verbiage that has long been the stock in trade of Arab poli-

On the other hand unmistakeable efforts are being undertaken to remain as far as possible on the best of terms with the West, including this country.

Egypt is a case in point. In recent months President Sadat has nudged cautiously in the further direction of a diplomatic solution to the Middle East conflict, sending Soviet military advisers packing in the process - an operation fraught with risks if ever there were one.

He has probably reached the limit of what is possible in the domestic and Arab context. More - official condemnation of the terrorists, for instance - is presumably something he cannot afford to undertake at the present juncture.

Were the Sadat government to fall, the situation in the Middle East and the prospects of a political solution to the conflict with Israel being reached would be worse still. Relations between this

country and the Arab world would up a DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Foreign Office is well aware of the state of affairs and views neither the ext that the Egyptian Foreign Minister winot for the time being be visiting Benor many a menacing comment by Appoliticians as precursors of drame

It is hoped that the economic

terrorism would remain. A political by whom. only real way to bring about a change the Opposition more or less, since the the better.

Both the difficult position of the Ad governments and the moral oblight towards Israel must be taken into count. This will entail a new and artis diplomatic tight-rope walk.

Rolf Zundi (Die Zeit, 15 September 183)

EEC progress was not blocked at Rome

from France's point of view, the estab-lishment of a European Monetary Cooperation. Fund as a fresh and decisive step in mark and Norway join, will not be aware of the extent to which rulings by the Council of Ministers and the European the direction of an economic and monetary unions that would safeguard the Commission affect the political and ecobeen given the go-ahead by the Rome conference of EEC Foreign and Finance nomic life of member-countries until some months have elapsed the general trend towards democratisation of the By dint of tried and trusted pressuring EEC would probably have been stronger the French have thus succeeded in extortand possibly clinched matters were a ing from Boni and the other Common summit to have been held at the end of Market countries the price on which alone they insisted in return for the

But this is mere speculation. The fact is that the road to fresh progress was not blocked in Rome. Italy, Britain, Ireland and Norway would like to see a fund set up to bolster economically ailing regions within the Community and this desire represents another trump card Charicolldr

Brandt of this country can play.

Willy Brandt is going to need it to defend this country's interests too. He have ended with a narrow majority in cerned comply with Bonn's proviso that favour of joining the EEC. So Premiers the second stage of the economic and Brattell of Norway are inlikely to lend monetary union begins in 1974 only on condition that all Common Market countries by then pursue economic policies based on stability.

The Common Market must also embark on common policies for industry, research, fuel and power and environmental 'protection. In next year's round of international trade and monetary talks the Common Market must also ensure, in dealings with the United States and the developing countries, that liberalisation of world trade and monetary stability are promoted and that relations with Wash-

ington are not further strained. Yot even the establishment of a political secretariat to coordinate the foreign policies pursued by Common Market not to talk in terms of guilt on the part of 'member-countries, always assuming Den- Countries would seem to have been

shelved in Rome as a result of Fame

The Paris summit is thus unlikely produce results that might be of asstance to the Bonn government in forthcoming general election campus. The Opposition will of course maintain that more might have been achievally ary reserve fund but whether this is ary reserve fund but whether this is ary legal or when he is going to seek a longer when he is going to seek a country to seek a case can hardly be proved one way or is and is now the centre of attendion as it prepares to answer the question as it prepares to answer the question when it is going to go to the country. case can hardly be proved one way at

resolve the dilemma of apparent miles sovereignty and economic integralimit

In relations with other countds Common Market remains an econot

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Indications are that Chancellor Brandt will call early elections

political interests of the Arab country will in the final analysis tip the balance favour of a policy of common sense.

The Foreign Office views with standard the stricter application of the prosions of the Aliens Act to Arabs.

The susceptible pride of many Arab easily hurt and they find measures of kind barely tolerable. The risk faremains that an emotional escalation lead to foreign policy consequences.

M unich's Clympic flame has been extinguished. So now the fire of the extinguished to so now the fire of the extinguished. So now the fire of the extinguished to the extinguished to the exting

lead to foreign policy consequences. position in the electoral battle, consider

As regards international moves again terrorism, this is something that he will undoubtedly support, not have great deal is expected to result.

International moves would, in any as the no more than defensive measure, in argued in Bonn. The political sound to be said have happened, who was responsarigued in Bonn. The political sound the ferrorism would remain A political sound the said have happened, who was responsarious to remain A political sound to be said have happened, who was responsarious to remain a political sound to be said to the consider that is bound to be said up by the Opposition, however, a three considerations.

tion of the Middle East conflict the This is a topic that has been forced on The prime consideration of Rose Missympathetic to the SPD a few days Middle East policy must thus be to set up that he would criticise to a certain clear of anything that might reads: etent the attitudes of the Bavarian state political solution more difficult.

Now legal experts of the Opposition

Wehner proposes speedy dissolution of Bundestag

The Bonn government has returned in I force from its exile to Munich for the

longer when he is going to seek a to of confidence. For Willy Brandt done has the power to clear obstacles from the path to elections.

sovereignty and economic integration concentration in Western Europe; it is the party chairmanship, and, so to result will be increasing tension in the ber-countries threatening their deposits threatening their deposits and the first to do his thinking aloud. But Herbert Welmer, Brandt's deputy

Weiner is of the opinion that the chancellor should seek a vote of confidence with as little delay as possible." In colossus without a head. Major detical dense with as little delay as possible. In can consequently be postponed but into the next sentence he mentioned the long run they cannot be avoided,

Erich Hand

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 September 1971)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 September 1971)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 September 1971)

There is a lot to suggest that Brandt all follow : Wetmer's suggestion. For a and it makes no difference to the lost ajority in the Bundestag and the chances a plaing a majority of the electorate log long Brandt postpones the vote of confidence.

secondly the coup de grace for this prepared to make any compromise that

their power to bring out into the open on every conceivable occasion the fact the SPD and FDP can no longer oduce a majority. It is up to the deral Chancellor whether this exhibito last a few days or drag on for Mis attitude in the next few weeks determine whether the country goes the polls to elect the seventh Bundesla hovember or December.

Amorersche Allgemeine, 9 September 1972)

parties are sifting through the material concerning this tragic incident that is already to hand so that they can at least get the sad business under way by means of Questions in the Bundestag from the SPD/FDP benches will vote against the CDU/CSU benches.

Although all leading politicians have given reassurances that the Munich incident is to be left out of the election campaign the statements made by Willy Brandt have achieved the opposite effect. At the moment it would appear that the Bonn government is on the defensive despite the efforts made by Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher on behalf of the hostages.

It is regrettable that this subject will dog the last few weeks of this Bundestag, especially as the House has some very important business to conclude before

First of all there is the reform of pensions legislation. On this point all parties seem to be agreed that a decision should be reached before dissolution so that this country's ten million pensioners can enjoy as quickly as possible the pension increases coming to them.

Federal Labour Minister Walter Arendt has already made substantial concessions to the Opposition, since the stalemate in the Bundestag would otherwise be an insurmountable obstacle. He has accepted that pension increases should be back-dated to 1 July 1972 and agreed to drop the twenty-Mark Sockelbetrag (basic sum) for pension increases which he had hoped to introduce.

But up till now the Opposition has not shown willing to make concessions for its part, taking the view that financial con-siderations make it impossible to pick out the advantages of the two differing concepts of pension reform put up by government and Opposition.

A certain amount of room for manoeuvre remains as far as the flexible retirement age is concerned. Rainer Barzel has offered to enter into discussions with Willy Brandt to discover the points on which agreement can be reached, but so far he has not received a reply from he Chancellor)

So, the "union" parties are sticking to their guns, especially as they reckon they can gain a majority in the Bundestag with them. If Karl Schiller is still not back from his holiday in South Africa by the time the orucial decision is made the

Although the main subject of conversa-

minimum this is really illusory. For the

limitations set in the agreement corres-

pond almost exactly to the amount of

money the three parties have agreed that

they can afford, anyway, for their elec-

tion campaigning.

In addition to this the agreement

reached by the three parties will only affect the amount allocated by the

central offices of the parties, so it will be

an easy matter to circumvent the provi-

sions of the agreement by stepping up the

Opposition would scrape home with a not counting on this so much as the hope that certain trade unionists on the

The government obviously sees things in this light too. Thus Herbert Wehner's recent call for elections to be held "with as little delay as possible". Contrary to some reports he did not actually mention 19 November, but this is presumably the date he had in mind. The government coalition has probably

come to the conclusion that a defeat for their proposals would be worse for them than a postponement of a decision on pension reform till after the general

Bundestag' are, obviously, of the opinion that another defeat in the House'so shortly before the elections should be avoided at all costs and that the decision of pension (Stumsfrer Nachrichten, 13 September 1972)

reforms should be put off until the next Bundestag has been formed.

Since the government coalition still has a majority when it comes to points of order (since the votes of Berlin members are counted) it can prevent the amend-ments to pension law being discussed in this legislative period. But it is doubtful if such a move would do much for the SPD's popularity among the general pub-

In fact the only outstanding legislation on which the Opposition will vote with the government is the transport agree-ment with the GDR. They are of the opinion that this is less a matter of human easements than of the removal of annoying disruptions. But the Opposition s not keen to stand in the way of any

improvement to the present situation. In the light of this it seems probable that Willy Brandt will introduce the confidence motion earlier than was predicted. But he is still keeping his lips sealed. The government has obviously got the impression that time is not on its side.

There would be technical difficulties involved in holding an election on 19 November. But the CDU treasurer Walther Leisler Kiep said with a smile recently than a truncated pre-election dampaign would suit his party from the

. Werner Bollmann

Helmut Schmidt's metamorphosis

Finance Minister that did not keep. A his hands firmly on the pursestrings, especially at the moment when public bodies are crying out to spend money, would be out of place. Furthermore, how popular or otherwise he makes himself

with heads of departments depends to a certain extent on the mariner in which he wields the red pencil.

Helmut Schmidt, in his previous role as Minister of Defence, was one of the most generous members of the Cabinet and one who stood his ground most and one who stood his ground most firmly against proposed cuts, but has quickly slipped into the shoes of his two redecessors in the two ministries.

But he is more subtle in the way he But he is more subtle in the way he wields the red pencil and makes the cuts than was Professor Karl. Schiller. In addition he has luck on his side. Schiller is being particularly tough on his successor to the Defence Ministry. Georg Leber's spending power, if the Schmidt draft for the 1973 budget is followed, will increase by only 6.2 per cent.

All well and good But what would Schmidt have said to such a proposal

when he was Defence Minister? Some critics fed that he will go the same way as Schiller. In all probability the limitation of the net amount of government loans in 1973, ton five milliard, Marks is praiseworthy. And the estimations Schmidt has made of the total revenue, from taxation is highly favourable.

Yet, however theoretical Schmidt may consider it the facti remains that an increase in government expenditure of 10.5 per cent to 120.5 milliard Marks and even these figures contain a few distortions. - is too high, while the increase in the real national product is as modest as it is at present.

Schmidt's draft budget for 1973 strengthens inflationary forces. Agreed, he never did promise to give us stabilisation. He is a quite honourable man; though he is slowly coming to realise that being honourable is sometimes detrimental; li Schmidt has deduced that stability has no chance he is up the creek. But the basic affirmation of tax increases in 1973 not a vote-catching statement + seems to point in the other direction.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 September 1972).

Parties agree about election If the signs are not deceptive the parties represented in the Bundestag will soon be coming to an agreement on details of the next election campaign. The agree-ment will not be any more difficult than financing in previous election battles. None of the parties involved seems

prepared to the property would be better than a could be of benefit to its opponents and so the common denominator that is so the common denominator that is reached will have to be one that is better to have a brand new government of the parties. Thirdly it is better to have a brand new government of the parties of the parties of the parties. Thirdly it is reached will have to be one that is convenient for all concerned.

The such circumstances legal bodies campaign in the various constituencies. So in the end it seems clear that each of prejudice and effectiveness, moreso in party will be able to spend as much on its electioneering as it has available or conductive that is party will be able to spend as much on its electioneering as it has available or conductive that each of prejudice and effectiveness, moreso in party will be able to spend as much on its electioneering as it has available or conductive that each of prejudice and effectiveness, moreso in fact than the parties than the various constituencies. amount of morey spent on the election ... In: such ... circumstances ! legal . bodies siders appropriate.

tion will be how costs can be kept to a . There should be no objection to the parties going on such a spending spree as long as they do not simply spend the money that comes in to them from public supporters, but also take material risks on their own account.

From this aspect too we must ask the question whether at least the other reason given for coming to an agreement on campaigning, namely that it is intended to avoid offshoots of political conflicts, is really watertight.

Now we know that precisely when an

election campaign is runder way many politicians are inot too cautious in their choice of words. But in this case the only evasive action that can be intended is in the case of libellous and defamatory utterances, where speedy and effective action is called formal some sall status

arbitration for this purpose. (Following the dissolution of the Bundestag most members lose their 'diplomatic' immun-

Nevertheless the institutionalisation of a discussion panel for this purpose still represents the strongest point in favour of an election agreement. Thus the creation of the possibility of debating the rules for conducting this campaign could contribute towards making the pre-election battle more matter of fact and less of a sianging match.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 September 1972)

BONN

Bundestag dissolution means shelving many reforms

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

ost of the politicians who have left number of laws, including reforms of continuity between legislative periods the Social Democrat and Free immense importance for the social states explicity that every Bundesing Democrat camp during the discussion of the government's Ostpolitik and joined will not pass committee stage. The turnthe ranks of the CDU or CSU claim that coats will not have stopped the governtheir switch is connected with the Mos- ment's Ostpolitik - but they will have cow and Warsaw Treaties.

They may not have caused this aspect of foreign policy to fail nor brought about the government's downfall but they have managed to rob the Brandt-Scheel government of its majority in the

In view of this stalemate the Bundestag is unable to make any important decisions that are controversial. If the Bundestag is dissolved within the next few weeks to give voters the chance of the wastepaper basket. deciding who is to rule them, a large

pensions reform, the legislative tasks of the sixth Bundestag is as good as finished. The only thing of importance when the committees resume their work and the Bundestag officially ends its summer recess will be the jockeying for good positions to start the election campaign. Any Bills remaining will be destined for

The constitutional principle of dis-

Issue of Bundestag members' interests re-erupts

Ontracts engaging Bundestag memory or worker does not serve the voters' bers as advisers have been discussed legitimate need for information. regularly since the Geldner affair and have once again come into ill-repute as a result of the strange association between State Secretaries Joachim Raffert, a Social Democrat, and Wolfram Dorn, a Free Democrat, and the Bauer publishing concern that eventually led to their resigna-

Some one hundred young Bundestag members had already declared voluntarily that they would reveal any contracts as adviser that they signed. They wanted to set a good example but few politicians followed their lead. Plans for an obligation of interests they be the politicians. ory declaration of interests have been in mothballs ever since.

As long as members of the Bundestag are not banned by law from taking up an economic or professional post - and this measure could have a boomerang effect for parliamentarianism — the parties have held this to be a moral issue. A matter of honour therefore? It is understandable that the parties shun such a high-falutin' term for what is really a matter-of-course

duty.

The Bundestag Presidium and the individual parties want to discuss the issue when the Bundestag next meets. But little more than a statement of intention for the next legislative period will result as a general election is approaching.

If the Bundestag as a whole is unable to reach a joint solution because of the differing state of affairs in each of the parties represented in Bonn, the CDU/ CSU, SPD and FDP could all issue their

Those responsible for drawing up a new. ruling of this type would have to take account of a number of differing demands. The prime factor is the wish of the public and the party leadership itself to know exactly what is happening in its the election takes place. This means they ranks. All interests must be revealed to only have a restricted say in the composi-President.

Its composition therefore depends It must also be considered that conmainly on the parties. They decide tracts engaging members of the Bundestag whether the Bundestag will contain as advisers are not the only form of enough knowledgeable men and women economic and financial interest that a who can be trusted to solve efficiently the politician may have. Outside interests problems facing them in the next four could also appear in the guise of fees, salaries, appointments or pensions grant-But a look at the way candidates are selected will prompt grave doubts. Politi-

ed by a large firm or organisation.

The demand for a truthful and complete declaration of the professional and private activities of Bundestag handbook has been raised in valu for a number of years. General and often long out-of-date professional designations such as manager

development of the Federal Republic. caused the downfall of an important part of its reform policy.

Apart from the 1972 Budget and

Parties do not consider that their members' links with large groups and organisations will always be morally indefensible cases of profiteering, especially when they are declared.

They welcome the fact that members of the Bundestag introduce the specialist knowledge and interests of their firms or organisations into the process of parlia-

mentary decision making.

This also works the other way round. It thought possible that the firms and organisations that engage members of the Bundestag as advisers will be encouraged to understand that their interests may be subordinate to major political necessities.

Dieter von König (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1972)

🗖 lections are still three months away

but two thirds of the future members

of the Bundestag are now being selected without the voter having any influence on

the decision at all.

ticket to Bonn.

also book his quarters in Bonn.

tion of the next Bundestag.

Voters will be able to decide on the remaining one third when they are called

to the polls on 3 December or whenever

cal competency seems to play a far more minor role than other factors when the

First position is regularly occupied by a

states explicity that every Bundestag must start its legislative work anew. Old Bills cannot be submitted in the next legislative period. If they are to be retained unchanged they must go through all the legislative machinery again, a process that can take years.

Almost all ministries and parties are affected by this ruling. Government Bills come to a standstill along with those of the Opposition and the Bundesrat, or Upper House. There are in all 169 Bills that will not progress further through parliamentary procedure.

This figure gives no indication of the importance of some of the proposed changes of law that will not survive the sixth Bundestag. It is not only reforms that are affected but also minor amendments that have little influence on the domestic policy situation.

The fact that legal affairs and welfare policy is particularly affected gives food for thought. The dissolution of the Bundestag will mean the end of a large number of long overdue laws intended to provide more social justice and equality

Divorce law reform, abortion law reform, sexual offences law reform, penal reform and the move to reduce the age of majority to eighteen will all come to a standstill

Three Bills are at present in the pipeline dealing with abortion law reform, which particularly affects women from low-income groups. There is the official government Bill listing a number of conditions under which an abortion may be granted, a Bill by Social Democrat and Free Democrat members demanding that abortions should be legalised during the first three months of pregnancy and a third Bill proposing that the costs of an abortion should be covered by medical insurance schemes. Discussions on the

Discussions about the framework law" have been equally bitter. It could have already been pay but for the opposition of the CDU/CS. The imaginative Education and Sees. Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi has beunable to prevent this regrettable state. affairs despite all he has done to obtain compromise on the issue.

The university framework law demos strates that the central government, vid its limited jurisdiction in matten

titutional Court considers the cert

Suddeutsche Zettun

government responsible. The Could demanded fairer and standardised atsion regulations for universities.

Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietis Genscher will also have to abandon ser of his projects. The Bundestag no loss sublished German Democratic Republic. has the time to pass laws on mis This State was not set up according to abatement and air pollution.

amendments to the water supply laws also fall victim to the stalemente in the foundation of the Federal Repub-As these reform projects are mixe concerned with the quality of life industrial conurbations, their at ket industrial conurbations, their at ket industrial in tag is dissolved.

those parts already completed, once elections are over.

Udo Bergi (Süddeutscho Zeltung, 1 t September 1918)

Voters should have a greater sense of involvement

In a large proportion of constituencies it is already possible to say who will be the winning candidate. These seats are so dominated by one party that the appoint-ment of a candidate is tantamount to a politician thought to attract voters. A woman candidate has to figure among the next three or four places so that female voters do not feel neglected. If the . Political parties also know with a fair degree of certainty how many seats they will be awarded under the system of Christian Democrats include a manufacturer among their top four of five, a proportional representation. Any politician who has elbowed himself into one of the leading positions on the list can representative of the trade union wing

must also be included. The Churches have also to be considered and there must be some regional balance between the various parts of the Federal state. Once these criteria have been satisfied, there is little room for the question of political competence.

There are other difficulties constituencies. While the party leadership was once able to influence the selection of candidates, at least here and there, local party committees now usually resist any external pressure. Prospective candidates have to secure approval at local

Fortunately, few candidates are undisputed along the lines of: We've got our man in Bonn and he should continue to represent us there. Party youth organisaparties draw up their proportional representation lists for the various Federal states. tions have normally brought a wind of lively discussion...

governed by inertia. Even if a political to the non-recognition by the three Wesmay not have been all that valuable tempowers. Bundestag member, he is often right as a candidate because of a number of advantages he may have gained for his for constituency in the course of his feet GDR has consolidated itself as a State

Selection normally lies in the hands a small group of party members, will local branch delegates, who often red their decisions behind locked doors.

In the long run it will be necessary break the parties' monopolies as far selection of candidates is concerned. simplest solution would be for the page to introduce their candidates to public at meetings where at least | votes could be organised.

If the press reported fully about events at such meetings, the parties of be forced in a number of cases to man allowances for the public feeling and from them.

Voters would no longer have the feels that their only democratic duty was 10° to their local polling station every 10° to their local polling station every 10° to their local polling station every 10° to their cross against the 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to their local polling station every 10° to the new ruling is the increase in 10° to the new 10° to th

Putting this or a similar idea into the parties would show whether the parties on only pay lip service to democracy of the hundred GDR Marks while those on only pay lip service to democracy of the hundred into the parties will be allowed to bring in the parties will be allowed to bring in the formula worth of gifts dutyreally do believe that their voters the for every day they plan to stay politically mature. Wolfgang Wagner This increase in the amount of gifts

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 September 1973)

subject were conducted with great Min. I INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Division is sealed as reality \ replaces hope

GDR view their State. Many of them

pennsches Augunenste SONNTAGSBLATT

education, is powerless to act if the Federal states do not cooperate. East the law passes through the Bunders will not be approved by the Bunders where the CDU/CSU are in the major to introduce a law for which the feature of the cooperate in the major to introduce a law for which the feature of the cooperate is a series to great the CDR full to introduce a law for which the (a) at preparing to grant the GDR full

Some countries are going about this via a sumber of small intermediate stages that would once have considered a Mayal of its interests. Other countries all one day present the Federal government with a falt accompli. The question en is whether that is really any great

This question can only be answered by gig dght back to the beginning. In and not to recognise the newlythe wishes of the overwhelming majority The new conservation law put forced of people who were to live in it — and at by the Ministry of Agriculture and in that time a plebiscite in West Germany

political import. In 1949 and for many Nobody in Bonn dares forecast with a great degree of optimism that the ton's plans for tax reform, especially a great degree of optimism that the fair powers responsible for Germany as a shole would one day reach an agreement. Reunification was not to fail because a handful of Communists in East Berlin wated to retain their command over part of Germany at all costs. The four powers tere not to have their hands tied. The contecognition of the GDR on the part But there are still too many as of the Federal Republic was tantamount

> A lot has changed in the meantime. It can no longer be said that the GDR is no and has even attained a certain degree of

Socialist Unity Party (SED) have re-

Redly indicated that they are serious in the lives of making the lives of

Rople in the German Democratic Repub-

The considerable increase in goods

duty-free into the GDR,

touced with immediate effect by the GR Ministry of Foreign Trade, will also

enefit people in the GDR.

There is no reliable guide about how for this and they are not only contained the majority of the inhabitants of the in Basic Law.

would probably prefer to up roots right away and move to the Federal Republic. There is no longer any suggestion that the four powers could one day reach a joint settlement re-establishing German unity under a libertarian, democratic system above the heads of the rulers of

A number of reasons for not recognis ing the GDR no longer exist therefore. The Federal government itself has repeatedly stated that both German States should become United Nations members. When this happens, perhaps next year as UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim believes, the GDR will have been given full diplomatic recognition.

The three Western powers would also grant the GDR their recognition on such an occasion though they would attach the proviso that their special rights concerning Germany as a whole should continue, especially where Berlin and the access routes to the city are concerned.

It is only the Federal Republic itself that does not wish to grant full diplomatic recognition. There are good reasons

Yew regulations on security in the frontier areas and territorial waters

of the German Democratic Republic have

now come into force. The new law signed by Defence Minister Hoffmann and Minis-

ter of the Interior Dickel consists of 64

articles and replaces a series of regulations

previously governing the frontier security

Article Two states that the unlawful

establishment of other links with people

links with people over the State frontier"

and penalised. The new law does not state

the penalties for violating these regula-

The use of arms is still only mentioned

indurectly. Article 62 on the powers of

the border guards states that the use of

firearms by members of the frontier

troops is only admissible under the

elevant military regulations issued by the

will enable visitors from the other part of

Germany to provide real help and carry in

with them the many items needed for

day-to-day living ranging from woollen underwear and shoes to wallpaper, which

is hard to find, and spare parts for motor

only of direct importance to the people

Scaling down customs barriers is not

themselves. It also indicates that the GDR

is still interested in creating the basis for

peaceful coexistence and carrying out the

promises it made months ago.

Though it has been said more than

once, it must be repeated yet again - it is

only the policies of the Brandt-Scheel

government that have made these im-

provements possible. Nothing is self-

evident in intra-German relations. To

make the self-evident possible will still

take hard and patient negotiating.

Customs barriers come down

recent months the new leaders of the that can be taken into the GDR duty-free

But non-recognition of the GDR on the part of the Federal Republic would have only one meaning - it would be an expression of the standpoint that the German nation is unwilling to accept for all time the existing form of State

In this situation there are few good reasons for other States to refuse the GDR the recognition it so much desires, Only consideration for the Federal Republic can stop them — and perhaps in the case of politically extremely prudent governments the realisation that it is also in their interest for a sensible political order to be established in Central Eu-

An indispensable minimum of agreenents between the two German States belongs to this sensible political order. It is therefore understandable that the Federal government is asking other States to delay their recognition for the GDR until the necessary intra-German treaties have been concluded. A lot will have been achieved if this request is respected for a little while longer. Wolfgang Wagner

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 3 September 1972)

A million West Berliners crossed the Wall in the past three months

A bout one million West Berliners have visited East Berlin or the German Democratic Republic since the visiting regulations took effect three months ago.

A spokesman for the Berlin Senate stated that some 415,000 applications for visits had been made during the three months to the five responsible GDR bureaux in West Berlin alone.

The visiting regulations had proved efficient on the whole, he stated, but the Senate would continue looking for im-

A total of 150 complaints have been made since the agreement took effect three months ago. The spokesman stated that the majority of them had been cleared up in the contacts between the Senate and

· A further improvement in visiting regulations for West Berliners took effect from 7 August. Since that date applications for visits, even for purposes of tourism, have been granted after a period of four hours, Directly after the original agreement took effect the procedure took

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 September 1972)

GDR tightens up border regulations

Minsiter of National Defence. These

regulations are not published.

Physical force is permitted by the new exchange of news or objects and the law when opposition is shown to memover the State frontier are banned. The bers of the GDR frontler troops ans other ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) has means are not sufficient to prevent therefore stopped inhabitants of the GDR serious consequences for security and from waving across the border. This could order in the frontier area. easily be construed as "establishing other

But all measures undertaken by the border guards must stand in the right proportion to the type and seriousness of offence and resistance. Article 56 tates that the use of arms is only allowed to prevent flight or violence or when

physical force does not lead to success.

The border area with the Federal Republic will continue to consist of a restricted zone and a "protective strip" containing the security installations. There is no longer any written ordinance that the restricted zone must be five kilometres wide and the protective strip five hundred metres. Instead the new law states that the protective strip and the restricted zone should be disposed according to requirements and considering local conditions.

Restaurants, cinemas, sanatoria and hotels in the protective strip remain closed under the new frontier laws. Hunting weapons, ammunition, explosives and poisonous pesticides or inecticides must not be stored in frontier area.

No new buildings may be constructed there nor existing buildings extended. Farm and forestry work may only be conducted between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset.

Inhabitants of communities in the protective strip may not leave their nomes between eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning except for professional and social reasons including for example party meetings. Visits may not be received during the curfew period.

All citizens of the GDR who live within (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 September 1972)

the protective strip and restricted zone along the frontier with the Federal Republic and West Berlin must have this fact specially mentioned in their identity

papers.
Persons living outside the frontier area but working within it and those living within the restricted zone but working in the protective strip need a stamp of

approval in their papers.

Inhabitants living outside the frontier area and wishing to enter the restricted zone for private or professional reasons

have to obtain a pass. The new frontier laws envisage tough measures against violations of the marine frontier and attempts to flee the country by crossing the Baltic. "The responsible protection and security organs have the right in GDR territorial waters to stop any ship and examine the ship's papers and bills of lading, control passongers and crew and search the load and cabins," the

companied into a port in the GDR if it violates valid regulations by picking up or setting down persons or establishing contacts with the coast or islands of the GDR or with other sea vessels for unlawful

Foreign ships can also be pursued on international waters if the chase has begun within GDR territorial waters. The chase will not be suspended until the ship has reached its own territorial waters or those of a third country.

Militärwesen, a magazine issued by the GDR Defence Ministry, recently claimed that the Federal Republic had increased "provocative harassment" in GDR waters. More and more yachts, fishing boats and ships of the merchant marine were violating the GDR's territorial limits, the magazine asserted. This was obviously meant to test the reliability and efficiency of GDR border security, it

Referring to the question of armed force, the military periodical stated that weapons should be used with extreme caution when pursuing ships on the high seas. It was not to be generally opposed however especially if there were no other means of bringing the pursued ship to a

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 September 1972)

B ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Domestic reforms de-emphasised in Schmidt's 1973 draft budget

stability". As far as the 1973 budget, for which he has just completed the "framework" and basic estimates, is concerned he has obviously not yet found a suitable

Will he call it the "budget of stability" if the SPD/FDP coalition wins the elec-tion and sticks by the values he has set? There seems little to suggest that this will

The first ilimitation to be taken into account is that the role of government spending in stabilisation policies, that is to say in fighting inflation, has been

overestimated often enough.
If former Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss now stated that the government, is, obviously failing to use the budget in the fight against inflation he could be countered by one or two sentences from his party colleague Manfred Schäfer, the Saarland Economic Affairs Minister. They are in a book that has thus been published by this CDU politician.

He states that there is doubt whether the budget can be made to do all that is expected of it. "An anti-cyclical fiscal policy concentrating only on the expenditure side" would fail because of the lack of funds available for his purpose. In other words public expenditure is so controlled by law that very little remains to be manipulated for other purposes.

Schmidt's draft budget for 1973 is over 120 milliard Marks, 10.5 per cent up on the current year, which corresponds to the cathalited growth in national productivity, although this includes five to six per cent eaten away by inflation. Thus the government is hanging on to the rope of ballooning prices and being carried up

Bonn is striving, as Schmidt's document,

be brought against the draft. Like any budget it entails risks, but they are on this occasion greater than normal. The dissolution of the Bundestag means that one or two matters of detail are left outstanding. The next government, whatever colour it may be, does not need to follow the draft to the letter. Even if the SPD/FDP win the general election they can make many changes. Furthermore the outcome of the talks among members of the civil service cannot be predicted accurately. Certain items can prove more

expensive than originally gauged.

Despite these reservations the Schmidt. draft is not simply a creation based on the principle of après nous le déluge. This also applies to finance planning which is now to be extended to take in up to

Franz: Josef Strauss has demanded orice again that the government produce a complete finance plan for the years up to 1976" but this kind of argumentation does become somewhat monotonous in the long run. It is not sufficient to keep calling for new figures and then to complain when they appear that they are not complete and not accurate.

During the talks on the budget with his Cabinet colleagues Schmidt obviously cut back some of their more extravagant demands to a reasonable level, which seems to have been easier to achieve on this occasion than in the past when forthcoming elections have been the main

And the Federal minister responsible for finances is at least on the spot ready to counter the erroneous idea that the State is on the verge of bankruptcy and that the government must make excessive demands of citizens. There can be no states, "to dampen down prices over the economy as a whole" while at the same chaotic financial situation never really

ed the 1972 budget as a "bridge to time increasing public works. Someone should set this to music.

This is not the only objection that can time increasing public works. Someone should set this to music.

Helmut Schmidt's way of expressing himself is subdued. The expression

'domestic reforms' does not appear in his draft at all. He simply says that on the basis of the new financial planning certain ventures could be started and others could be continued, ventures that were not possible under previous planning. In this respect he mentions internal security, Ruhrkohle (the coalmining combine), agriculture, transport, defence and edu-

This is a sober catalogue which no longer smacks of the lavish promises made in the 1969 government statement. Schmidt is most cautious when it is a question of raising hopes.

The aim of stabilisation nonetheless is

ostponed to an indefinite future. The Federal government is now making new moves within the EEC. It is turning its attention to joint efforts by European banks of issue to keep the volume of

Romer Chadt-Anselger M. Address his Last was a n

money in circulation under control, but is also considering a policy of urging EEC countries to budget for stabilisation. The attempt to draw banks of issue

closer together should not be taken as an effort by the government to pass the buck so that it can go on making its own spending plans untramelled. Stability is something that can only be achieved by approaching it from different directions—from Europe is one possibility.

Nothing definite can yet be said about the contribution to be made to stability by the 1973 budget draft and as far as Europe is concerned we can take it as a modest step in the right direction that stability is a theme that is once again coming to the fore. Heinz Murmann (Kölner Stadt-Auzelger, 11 September 1972)

Helmut Schmidt | ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

draft budget is reasonable

been expected after the departs of Professor Karl Schiller the successor the Federal Economic Affairs of Finance Ministry, Helmut Schmidt, is frequently than anyone dared to believe produced his skeleton plan for the 1991 budget, a draft that will stand up to be expected surveillance and criticism at cooperation because these are

confidence.

Despite the fact that the Schmidt disprepares for a budget of 120.4 miles Marks one should not fall into the trait frotting out trite statements about record-breaker. After all every busines 1949 has broken the primare record. Revenue and expenditure in risen constantly each year.

It would be far more useful to tone.

It would be far more useful to come trate on the televance of this budget the light of the present state of ladds the light of the present state of ladds to the ladds the light of the present state of ladds to the ladds the ladds to the la

the light of the present state of industry and the economy.

With government borrowing of a milliard Marks, a figure that would have been considered possible in Schiller lieyday, the 1973 budget can be base ed. As a result of the favourable amount of revenue it can be assumed that a mount of demand created by goes ment spending and thus putting present on interest rates will be extenuated. It can be calculated in the control of the favourable amount of demand created by goes ment spending and thus putting present on interest rates will be extenuated. It can be assumed that a manual to name just two have boosted rate of increase in the budget as a who of about 10.5 per cent says nothing! the efforts Schmidt and the rest of Cabinet have made to construct a biox that reacts far more to the pressure! that reacts far more to the pressure firm that forged these contacts in the the economy than has been the case at place are now supplying machinery

show consideration as a creator of a specialisation. The main theme when talk mand on the marjet for goods was a cooperation is the MAN agree-services. Viewed from this aspect was to cooperation is the MAN agree-services. Viewed from this aspect was to cooperation is the MAN agree-services. Viewed from this aspect was to cooperation is the MAN agree-services. The services was to cooperation in existence for the years. Schmidt can be seen to be reasonable

· (Klolet Nachrichten, 8 September 1978)

On the other hand the Federal Repair lic - more, perhaps, than any other Est

country has an interest in seeing the distortions of international competitive ness should be warded off before they gt beyond their initial stages, since FRG's importation policy is more like than that of its BEC partners in press

to which many others from other man ches could be added: Of EEC in

countries as a whole.

Liberalisation is not something to declared that self-limitation agreemats are from the point of view of international trade gained the upper land a country such as the Federal Republic would initially be in a large extent handed the target of Japanese export drives.

Self-limitation agreements for tell wisions and tape-recorders are of some interest to Paris and Rome since they all interests?

Continued on page 7

Emonopolies commission in West Berling declared that self-limitation agreemats of the upper from the point of view of commit are from the point of view of commit are from the point of view of commit and hardly be more diverse. However, we have all to a large extent handed out the target of Japanese export drives.

Self-limitation agreements for tell with the competence in matters of trade points are of the target of Japanese export drives.

Self-limitation agreements of the competence in matters of trade points are of th

East-West economic cooperation makes slow but sure progress

Ruminia, to name just two, have boosted their machinery industries thanks to abundatal help given them by Federal Republic contacts. In several cases the previous budgets in previous years.

The rates of increase in the value ministries and departments with the differing expenditure and its value effect on growth Icad to the conclusion that in 1973 Bonn will at least ty is show constitution as a creator of the concerned has gone in for greater show constitution as a creator of the concerned has gone in for greater show constitution as a creator of the concerned has gone in for greater constitution.

This puts licences and know-how at the sposse of East Bloc countries for the pionellon of lorries. For the moment amania is producing spares worth ten pillen Marks, approximately, every year. Later on the Rumanians will manufacture. fature complete lorries. In many cases where there are supplies of parts those concerned are not over-keen to publicise the business. For some years Franz kirchield has been having colour televidous, built in Rumania with tubes usualschared in the Federal Republic.

be more relaxed Yugoslav system is particularly suitable for all kinds of comments. cooperation ranging from simple proces-ing for an agreed sum to actual capital investment in the form of mixed com-panies. About forty per cent of the

cooperative ventures Yugoslavia has embarked on since 1967 have been produc-cooperation. Not a great deals is likely to tion agreements with Federal Republic partners.

economy more solid. Everywhere there is keenness to secure the Federal Republic as a partner. It is not just coincidence that the Federal Republic always has one of the strongest contingents at fairs in the East Bloc.

The Federal Republic Chambers of Trade and Commerce (DIHT) have added a Federal Republic-Poland liaison system to their bureau for cooperation. Later similar systems are to be set up for the other East Bloc States. The DIHT has drawn up a report containing its collected experiences in dealing with Polish partner's and the organisational course of contact with Poland in the minutest details:

In a recent round of talks with Soviet ambassador Valentin Falin Federal Economic Affairs and Pinance Minister Helmut Schmidt discussed the results of a

emerge from this link, since Moscow acts as should help to make Yugoslavia's role as a "key country" in the Federal Republic economy more salid. There are the salid republic economy more salid. The salid republic economy more salid republic economy more salid. a superpower with its own ideas about countries.

Russia wants to appear as a clear-cut entity in the Third World and underline this appearance with go-it-alone projects. But other socialist countries hope that by means of cooperation they will boost their political and economic positions not only in the Third World but also in their relationship to Big Brother. Greater room for manoeuvre where foreign exchange is concerned will also increase the political radius of action.

The main difficulty in attempts to cooperate on outside markets is the lack of understanding of those markets. Such is the administrative setup in the East Bloc that even Pederal Republic markets are difficult to understand. The Russians managed to overcome this in splendid style, however, and twice during a reces-sion in this country they managed to conclude a deal on pipelines on very favourable terms from their point of view

But when a Federal Republic company wants to cooperate with, say, a Yugoslav or Hungarian partner in building a cement plant or sugar factory in a developing country the firm must know exactly what its East Bloc partner can supply, what its technical capacities are and how much know-how it has at its disposal.

And a more detailed knowledge of the state of the market in the developing country is absolutely essential. What is planned there and how can this country be most helpful? Representatives of firms and organisations thus find them-selves with very important jobs to do.

Political detente such as Bonn is striving for requires an end to the present bloc thinking. Ever new ways of organising fruitful cooperation must be found. They can be boosted by suitable financing arrangements, such as when Federal Republic capital finances cooperation in a developing country.

How different the Middle East politics of recent years would have been if Russians; and : Germans, had worked together on the building of the Aswan High Dam. At the forthcoming European security conference the relaxation of tension via economic cooperation that is to be seen on the horizon must not be overlooked. On the contrary, we must all work! to sweep away the obstacles that

Joseph Maria Hunck (Handelsblatt, 5 September 1972)

At the Leipzig autumn fair 1972 representatives of the GDR have said time and again that they want relationships with capitalist States and above all the Federal Republic "on the basis of the norms of international law".

The GDR is striving for full recogni-tion; "special relations" with the Federal Republic would be considered unsatisfactory. The present Warenverkehr between the GDR and the Federal Republic is, however, based on the existence of such "special relations" that have been aid down in a section of the BEC treaty.

What members of the party and State leadership of the GDR had to say in Leipzig about the recognition of the State in international law did not touch upon the economic consequences at all. There was no official statement from which one might have gained the impression that the GDR does not expect the advantages that would accrue in trade with the Federal. Republic to be very great and is thus: prepared to renounce them.

On the other hand the question of how the advantageous "special relations" in trade could be kept open if the GDR should demand, normal inter-State relations with the Federal Republic was left

In a protocol to the EEC treaty the Six agreed in 1957 that so-called inter-

Recognition would shut EEC backdoor to GDR

German trade should be regarded as a deutsche Angelegenheit. The application of the EEC treaty in the Federal Republic should not therefore do anything to alter

this trade setup.

Indeed trade between the PRG and GDR is handled in a different from manner from, say, trade between the GDR and France of Italy. France regards the GDR as a "third party country" not belonging to the EEC with all the consequences that must be drawn from such a relationship. The protocol makes different provisions for the Federal Re-public and Bonn is interested in keeping

public and Bonn is interested in keeping things that way.

Trade between the GDR, and this country is formally and factually donestic trade. It is not in any way hindered by the EEC customs and skim-off regulations. Goods produced in the GDR and imported to this country receive more over the so-called Freiverkehrs beschinging and can thus be passed on to other EEC countries without an import surcharge because they are German surcharge because they are Comman goods, Furthermore imports from the GDR, are given preferential treatment from the point of view of turnover tax.

It, is difficult to say what the actual advantage is in terms of hard cash, but according to all the calculations the preferential treatment has had a lot to do with the increase in the trade volume that has been noted for some years now. Although the Federal Republic still exports more to the GDR than it imports from it its imports are continuing to increase and the "special conditions" with regard to the Federal Republic's membership of the Common Market play an important role in this.

Still other countries have for some years criticised the fiction of "inner-German" trade, which is more and more taking on the compexion of normal foreign trading. And the State leadership of the GDR does not shy away from giving support to these critics by handling this "inner-German" trade through its Aussenwirtschaftsministerhum (Foreign Trade Ministry).

Is the protocol to the EEC treaty, at the time one of this country's conditions for entry, now outmoded? Are the critics right when they complain that far more goods are exported by the GDR to this country than we require so that they can be filtered to the rest of the Common Market? Some doubt surrounds these allegations. They cannot exactly be proved

nor disproyed.

But we must note that so far the governments of other EEC States have not foined the ranks of the critics. But we must 'reckon with this problem being brought up at some time in the future when other battles over European policies

when other battles over European policies are being fought.

There is no doubt about the Bonn government's attitude. Bond has done nothing in the past to change the status quo and does not want to take action in the future. Bonn has no interest in seeing the GDR turned into any old third party country outside the EEC. The transit agreement for West Berlin traffic and the general transport treaty—as Ronn noints.

agreement for West Berlin traffic and the general transport treaty — as Bonn points out — make no provisions that in anyway run contrary to the supplementary clause in the EEC treaty.

The GDR signed these treaties, but this should not be taken as an indication that it would agree to a similar regulation in a basic treaty. The treaties, after all, brought the GDR closer to full recognition.

As far as the basic treaty desired by the GDR is concerned this would have to bring the process of recognition to a satisfactory conclusion, namely bringing a normalisation of relations between the two Germanies while at the same time confirming complete demarcation.

This would have to render the supplementary clause to the EEC treaty null and void. The GDR would be bound to become "any old third party country", with all the consequences this would bring for its socialist brother countries as well. Are they prepared to take this into account? Hans Ulrich Spree

(Siddeutsche Zeitung, 9 September 1972)

In the international trade policy de-bates of recent months the Japanese have introduced a new catchphrase. They speak of "orderly marketing" and mean a solf-limitation agreement for exports. The Japanese boom of the sixties has given rise to fears in many countries that the industrious island race could achieve such successes with their export drive that whole branches of industry in the

countries importing their goods could be America felt the effects of Japanese competition particularly, for about one third of Japanese exports go to the United States alone Among the main items, on this export list have been

textiles.

The United States applied great pressure last year and Washington and Tokyo finally arrived at the self-limitation agreement for certain textiles. The Japanese government agreed that in future it would adhere to firmly limited growth rates in

unhindered booming business they were suddenly afraid that this self-limitation agreement would become the thing of the day and just be the thin end of the

promised that in the case of "disruption" removed to differing degrees the quantitative limitation to imports.

Tokyo's 'orderly marketing' has hidden dangers

economy they would tie chains to their own industries by fixing minimum prices or maximum quantities for exports in order to spare themselves a worse fate namely defensive measures applied by purchasing countries.

The aims of the Japanese in this respect are quite clear. They want to keep control themselves and guarantee continued good flustness on vital markets over the long term.

opening up of frontiers by means of the breakdown of customs and quantitative been to the benefit of consumers in that it has brought a far greater variety of goods to the shelves of stores.

day and just be the thin end of the wedge. So they had to alter their strategy. A delegation from the industrial association Keidanren visited several European capitals in the autumn of 1971 and praised their trade policies as being in fine fettle. The Japanese leaders of industry promised that in the case of "disruption"

Certainly as far as Gatt rules are concerned rio country still has a clean sheet. But what has been decisive is that the trend has been in the right direction.

This could change if the self-limitation of exports idea really catches on. In the efforts so far made by the Japanese we have had just a little foretaste of what might be to come. The Japanese exporters association has, as far as we know, agreed with its members so far to the limitation of exportation of cassette tape recorders, black-and-white TV sets and pocket calculators. Minimum prices must be adhered to and additionally in the case of pocket calculators there is in quantity of exports.

Furthermore exporters are not permitted to deal with more than one importer in any one country and the importers have to be registered with the association. In addition the Japanese Ministry for International Trade and Industry (Miti)

has had an "Orderly Marketing Main renance Committee" for some time now. Thus the concept developed by the Japanese industries association has received official blessing.

When one considers hat in addition in the base had considers had in addition in Japan the exportation of all produce can be made subject to approval it is clear that the government and industry, Mit and Keldanten could guide this develop-

ment hand in liand. No outsider has meal chance of doing much about to sions made by the associations and it

"recommendations" of the government No wonder Bonn is following the development with the utmost comment. The oft-quoted "free play of long seems played out is these practices will like a net over all branches and appropriate the contraction of the government of th

even if not on paper.
An example from the textiles indian

1971 the Federal Republic took dell per cent from Hong Kong, per cent from Japan, 78 per cent from Yugoslava about 65 per cent from the East countries as a whole.

Continued from page 8

idional level. For Benelux countries Minim on I August at the request of light, Luxembourg and the Nether-Bonn on the other hand, in a memo to

to monopolies commission in West Ber-

course is of little help in this respect. Brussels negotiations with Tokyo on a trade agreement have been deadlocked for almost two years, since the Japanese are not keen to have a bligteral profective clause in the agreement and are talking in terms of an international protective

This is not tantamount to a new wave of protectionism - in fact quite the opposite. But if on the import side the Japanese are uncommunicative over the application of administrative trade barriers and protectionist tricks while on the export side the government and industry have got together to pursue a policy of conquest of markets at any price the time has come when frank talking alone is no longer enough. Heinz Heck

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 September 1972)

MINTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Rhine-Main-Danube canal is almost ready for operations

uremberg and the industrial region but that seems to have been the end of the matter. linked to the inland waterways network. Barges from Nuremberg docks can now a technically satisfactory solution to the chug their way to the Main, the Rhine, the North Sea and the Baltic.

The Port of Nuremberg is the end of the line for the time being only, though. It will soon be merely a through port along the major inland waterways link between the Rhine, Main and Danube. The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal is swiftly progressing towards the Danube and progressing towards the Danube and in 1828. It took ten years to build and Regensburg, the northernmost port in a the link between Bamberg and Kelheim network that extends from Bayaria to the

In the foreseeable future Nuremberg, once the crossroads of trade between Europe and the East, will be able to look back on its present backwater location and forward to a larger trading role reminiscent of days of old.

The Nuremberg docks are due to be inaugurated on 23 September. In the port area the canal has been widened 25 metres and viewed from on high the wider canal, the entrance to the docks and the docks themselves as yet look like three gigantic mirrors inlaid in reddish sand by an invisible hand.

Viewed from on high the cranes do not convey an impression of being machinery. They look like giraffes with their heads and necks poked up out of the water busy cocking an ear at the world.

Extensive facilities

Construction work is still in full swing in the docks, a commanding view of which is to be had from the roof of a malestic grain silo. There are oil tanks and above all extensive warehouses in steel and prefabricated concrete sections.

The port facilities are so extensive that comparison with overseas docks is warranted. They will have cost an estimated 112 million Marks and the loading-quays are three miles long. The entrance to the docks is 600 metres long and 100 metres (328.1 ft.) wide.

The Franconians have been aware of and enthusiastic about linking the Rhine and the Danube, the North and Black Seas, since the days of Charlemagne.

The Würzburg episcopal chronical of 1546 notes that in 793 Charlemagne tried to build a canal between the Rednitz and

It is interesting to note that the Fossa . Carolina, as the unfinished canal was called, was to be dug between the catchment areas of the Rhine and the Danube twenty-odd miles south-west of Hilpoltstein, almost exactly along the course of the 205-kilometre (127-mile) Rhine-Main-Danube Canal

The present canal linking Bamberg and Regensburg will boast the highest locks in same point as its medieval predecessor was intended to.

Remains of the Fossa Carolina can be seen to this day a few miles north of Treuchtlingen, a railway junction. The tree-lined embankments overlooking a thirty-metre wide section of unfinished canal testify amply to the industry of the Carolingian era.

Another project to link the two major European waterways did not materialise until 1,000 years later in the days of Napolean, who commissioned a fresh study in 1801. The Napoleonic plans came to naught, though. The design was published in the French official gazette

In 1846, however, it did look as though problems involved had been arrived at and a link between the Main and the Danube established.

Charlemagne tried in vain, contemporary chroniclers proudly noted, but it took Ludwig I, King of Bavaria, to bring the project to a successful conclusion.

Plans for the Danube-Main Canal began on the Danube was completed in 1846.

The Ludwigskanal, as it was called, boasted 100 locks and was fifteen metres wide with a draught of 1.47 metres (four feet eleven!).

Hailed as a miracle of technology, the canal made a powerful impression on contemporaries, as etchings and other documents show.

One etching shows horses, carts and merchants against the background of the large cranes in Nuremberg docks. Another shows an officer of the Royal Bavarian Fifth Infantry Regiment, stationed in Nuremberg until 1948, out riding along the canal banks with his good lady.

The barges are propelled by horses plodding along the towpaths. A sailing ship in full sail is passing. Its wooden rudder is a massive affair.

As technology and steam traction in particular advanced from strength to strength the minuscule draught and width of the canal proved an increasing handicap. The boost to trade and commerce expected to result from the construction

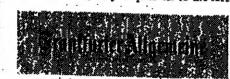
of the canal was not to last long. Canal traffic reached its peak in 1850. Its most serious competitor was the railway, the size of the canal allowing passage only for vessels with a load capacity of up to 120 tons. Above all, the canal was mainly intended for horse-

drawn barges. Compared with the canal currently under construction the nineteenthcentury predecessor is tiny, almost a toy. The Europa Canal, scheduled to link the Rhine and the Danube from Bamberg to Regensburg and already completed as far as Nuremberg, bears eloquent testimony

to modern technology. Even more surprisingly, concrete, steel and water have not wrought havoc with the landscape. The silver stream of canal that ascends 81 metres between Bamberg and Nuremberg does not simply slice through the countryside; it wends its way gently along.

At one point it may look as though the canal dominates the landscape; at the next the canal appears merely to decorate

The canal crosses the bed of the valley at Forchheim, only to pass on to the left



bank of the Regnitz after the next lock. From this point on it stays above the bed of the valley, Erlangen being lower-lying. Ships sail past the old university town at a height equivalent to the fourth to six storeys of buildings in Briangen.

The 72 kilometres of canal between Bamberg and Nuremberg have cost some 800 million Marks. The remaining 133 kilometres from Nuremberg to Regens-burg will probably cost a further 1,300 million Marks.



Nuremberg inland port complex

Kriegenbrunn, near Erlangen, the lock raises the level of water by nineteen repaid from revenue. metres (62 ft). Water chambers on either side of the canal provide up to sixty per cent of the additional water needed. The remainder is pumped from the canal

In the Franconian Jura near Hilpoltstein, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube, the country's tallest locks are to be built. They will boost the altitude of the canal by 25 metres or eighty feet.

Between Nuremberg and Hilpoltstein four locks must between them span an altitude of almost 94 metres, or over 300 feet. The Elbe, bypass canal is the only water-way that can compare with the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal in this respect, a lock near Deizen raising the water-level. by 23 metres.

Between Fürth and Nuremberg a steel bridge 220 metres long and 44 metres wide spans the Rednitz. This bridge alone cost 12.5 million Marks.

The canal partly uses the bed of the Regnitz and will later pass through the canalised Altmuhl. It is due to reach Regensburg in 1981. It is 55 metres wide and has a draught of four metres.

It can be plied by ships with a load capacity of up to 1,500 tons, their speed being limited to eleven kilometres an hour. Higher speeds would cause waves and currents that would damage the banks and bed of the canal.

The Regensburg-Vilshofen section is proving a headache for project engineers because the water-level of the Danube is on the decrease as one power station after another draws upon the resources of the Danube and its tributaries.

Barriers are being built to keep the scree and loose stones at bay. As a result the bed of the river and the water-level are sinking. 1,500-tonners will not be able to use the canal at this point with a full load. Five additional locks will have to be built in the Danube itself between now and 1989 to adjust the water-level to the remainder of the canal.

The entire project is wellsoundly financed. By the terms of a treaty between the German Reich and the states of Bavaria and Baden in 1921 the Rhine-Main-Danube AG was entrusted with the task of extending the inland waterways network between Aschaffenburg on the Main and the Austrian frontier at Passau on the Danube.

The company has the right to exploit the hydroelectric power of the Main, the Bavarian Danube, the Altmühl, the Regnitz and the Lech until the year 2050 providing that revenue is channelled into the waterways project.

The Rhine-Main Danube AG has so far The intricacies of the locks convey built 47 hydroelectric power stations some idea of how the money is spent. At with an annual capacity of 2,400 million

The terms of the 1921 treaty aren uninteresting in this respect either. Ou it expires in the mid-21st century to power stations will be handed over to be Federal government and the Brain state government free of charge.

Forecasts as to the economic beach the canal will bring vary. Port authoris and a number of surveys sound a optimistic note that is not echoed int omments made by the boards of mit

According to an international saw conducted under the aegis of the B Economic Commission for Europe to Nuremberg-Regensburg section of # canal will, by the end of the sights onery an annual-volume of some force million tons of freight. Bayaris is experi ed to benefit from above-average come mic growth.

How relations between the valor countries and economies between North and the Black Seas will develop a result of the canal remains to be # the Comecon countries have deduct their interest in an inland waters linking the Rhine and the Danube but w one can say at this stage what the zite outcome will be.

A Nuremberg firm that imports copy from Chile and Africa mentions as @ relevant factor the fast land freight lich to and from Hamburg and the tall preferences for inland-based firms.

A major toy manufacturer reckombi his synthetic raw materials can be sign from the Rhine and Main regions most quickly by road and rail.

A chemicals manufacturer near heim who exports goods to Turkey and Iran is also circumspect. A decision will have to be made from one instance to the next as to whether lower freight costs water offset the longer carriage times.

Shipping outsized construction units barge would seem to be a likely state, though. Transformatoren Union AG d Nuremberg, for instance, have her tions of more than 450 tons because 100 and rail transport were unable to com? the units. The firm now plans to sip transformers weighing up to 900 to from Nuremberg to nuclear power stalia customers,

The turnover in Bamberg dock provides a perhaps more revealing picture of the kind and volume of goods culrently shipped by inland waterway.
In 1971 some 1,3 million tons of cargo

were handled in Bamberg, building materials for the most part. The tumover in building materials increased from half million tons in 1965 to 900,000 tons let Claus-Einar Langen!
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitunf
für Deutschland, 2 September 1972)

AUTOMOBILES

BMW experiments with body styling

Dayerlsche Motoren-Werke (BMW) until the automatic Bhave a surprise to spring on the safety belts have motoring public in the wake of the been clipped into Munich Olympics. The BMW Turbo is a position. The dashfuturistic styling study for a peak-per-

The vehicle is not intended for series production. It is designed strictly as an perimental model and will be used to at technical innovations on the BMW praing-ground that, should they make the grade, will gradually be incorporated production models.

The car is powered by a two-litre, forcylinder, centrally-housed turbo enme developing 200 DIN horse power and rigned to comply with the strictest dran air regulations.

The wedge-shaped body with counter-sak headlights boasts front and rear omertina zones in burstproof plastic but is claimed to regain its original shape aler a minor collision.

The concertina zones contain tough Ubrackets housing the flash and indicato units in front and the entire lighting system at the rear, rendering both impervious to minor smashes.

The wing doors are based on a British patent dating back to 1938 with hinges fluily mounted in mid-roof. The frames cos the entire width of the roof and provide protection in the event of the car tuming turtle. to

in order to improve rear vision the "gills" behind the doors are transparent. The seats, upholstered in best soft leather, are designed to the latest require- and the heating and ventilation controls. mails and the ignition does not work This, however, is not all. A further

board contains any number of dials and indicators that even a skilled mechanic could only keep under observation at slow speeds or when the BMW Turbo is stationary. primary dial includes an arc-shaped speedometer indicating speeds of up to 200 kilometres an hour (125 mph) by means of a light bar and incorporating a warnindicator for braking distances. There is also an indicator for over-ac-

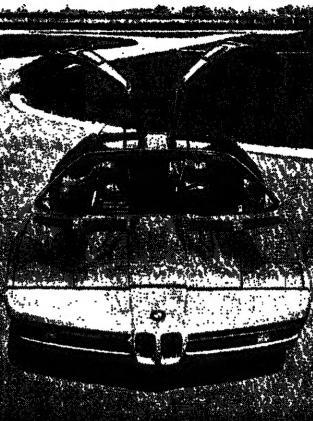
celeration on corners The BMW Turbo

and a combination indicator for full headlights, rev count and flashing indicators.

The instrument package housed in the console between the seats includes the fuel gauge, the voltmeter, the thermo-meters for oil and water and the oil pressure and oil-level gauges.

The console also houses a clock, a rev

counter, a radio, the mileometer and adjustable mileometer for individual tours



clutch of controls is housed in the panel of the door on the driver's side. They indicate wear and tear on foot and handbrakes, pressure gauges for the primary and secondary hydraulic brake circuits, the level of brake fluid, whether the hand brake has been released or not, the brake anti-bloc controls and electric power generated. They operate the rear window heating and indicate whether or not the lights switched on are actually

The four-cylinder two-litre engine has an 89-millimetre bore and an eighty-millimetre stroke. It is mounted transverse in front of the rear axle and linked to a conventional transmission unit. Transmission to the rear axle is particularly smooth and quiet.

With an exhaust turbo-loader the engine develops 200 DIN horse power at a compression ratio of only 6.8:1. Power can be extended to a maximum of

roughly 280 horse power. Maximum torque is 23.8 mkp, and although no rev counts are specified the rev counter goes up to 8,000 rpm.

The four-speed synchronised gearbox with sporting floor change and the rackand-pinion steering are conventional in design, but the suspension is sophisticated and ought to guarantee stability and good road-holding.

The engine and transmission are mounted in a unit that is linked to the chassis by four outsize rubber bearings.

The four disc brakes boast servo at the rear and an anti-bloc system. The liquid radiator unit is housed in front and cooled by the air stream. A fan and thermostat are there to lend a hand.

The experimental vehicle is 4.155 metres long, 1.88 metres wide and 1.1 metres in height. Its wheelbase is 2.4 metres and track 1.55 metres and 1.53 metres in front and at the rear respectively.

The BMW Turbo weighs only 980 kilogrammes — a mere 4.9 kg per horse power — and is thus capable of peak performance. Top speed is 240 kilometres are how (150 mgh) an hour (150 mph).

The Turbo accelerates to sixty mph from a standing start in 6.6 seconds and to 100 mph in 15.7 seconds. This performance, let it be added, is achieved with a conventional four-speed gearbox and dry-disc clutch.

Kuno C. M. Peters

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 3 September 1972)

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PROFILE

Karl Vossler - a twentieth-century Alexander von Humboldt

K arl Vossler, the philologist, and Eduard Wölfflin, the art historian. are two of the great Munich University scholars whose influence can still be felt today. Vossler was the more colourful and more vital figure and his influence has reached far beyond the walls of the university."

university.

That is linked with his origins and the way his studies progressed. Karl Vossier was born in Hohenheim, near Stuttgart, on 6 September 1872. His father was head of the Agricultural College there.

Karl Vossier studied German in Tübingen and Strasbourg, which was then part of Germany, for which he was awarded a doctoratet But he then went to Geneva and Rome and turned to Italian Isneyage.

and Rome and turned to Italian language

and Rome and turned to Italian language and literature.

As far as his language and philosophy were concerned, Karl Vossler was as Italian as his was German. He learned and loved the local Roman dialect. It was also in Rome that he met his wife Esterina, the daughter of Count Demenico Gnoli, a well-known poet and scientist.

When he returned to Germany in 1900 he settled in Heidelberg — he set up an Italian language centre on German soll.

To obtain his lectueship he wrote a dissertation on "Poetical Theories in the

Early Italian Renaissance".

Vossier's teacher was neither Gröber in Strasbourg nor Monaci in Rome nor yet again von Waldberg, under whom he studied for his lectureship. It was instead an unknown outsider of Italian philosophy: who was on his way to world fame

Languages, grammatical forms and the history of language and literature were seen as the result of long processes similar to the evolution of plants and animals.

Vossler rebelled against this nonsense.

He found these scientific operations unintellectual, stuffy and boring and wrote two dissertations attacking positivism of Positivism and Idealism in Linguistics

The ghosts and spectres I would like to

scare away today are both legion and

public life when Bismarck's will creat-

a clear and fixed national order. It was

essible to believe that they were a thing

and mystic politicking.

itics . . .

temptations.

dangerous: they represent all the political funaticism relegated to the darker corners

(1904) and Language as Creation and Evolution (1905). These works became

Vossler based his views on Herder, Wilhelm von Humboldt, the Enlightenment and the intellect. It is the intellect, he said, that produces language. Language and intellect or speaking and thinking are one. We can only think when we speak. Man does not become Man until he speaks and thinks.

These ideas had a revolutionary effect at the time, freeing literature and lin-guistics of the chains science had imposed on them. Vossler's chief witness was Hegel; his fellow-countryman. It was from Hegel he learned that Man's intellect was determined by history. And this is the same Hegel who had an influence on Benedetto Croce.

In 1911 Vossler accepted an appointment at Munich University. It was here that he made his home after his many travels. He became a celebrated teacher and re-formed the university after the Second World War.

Vossler first encountered the irrational ideas of the twenties and thirtles in 1926 when extreme right-wing student bodies demanded the expulsion of Jewish stu-

Vossler stated that this was a zoological problem though not a human one. The university, he said, was not a menagerie; He warned against the corruption that could result from the idea that power was everything and he demanded that intellectuals should not be taken in by political fanatics.

Vossler extended his research to the whole of the Romance world. He progressed from France to Spain and Portugal and he was a frequent visitor to Central and South America.

and South America.

He was not only the guest of universities there or an occasional contributor to periodicals in all languages. He was



Karl Vossler: : (Photo: Ullstein)

part of those countries' intellectual life. the same as Hegel on the Humboldt brothers had been previously and the same as his friend Croce was at that time.

His research in this new field resulted in books on the Tenth Muse of Mexico, the poetry-writing nun Juana Ines de la Cruz, and a monograph on Leonardi.

Vossler followed in the footsteps of

Eichendorff and Grillparzer and translated many works of Spanish literature into German. Vossler discovered the "poetic forms of the novel", the title of lectures he gave at Munich University in 1925, 1932 and 1937. The 1937 lecture was his last Vossler retired on April 1939. last. Vossier retired on April 1938 and became professor emeritus. "I have com-

pletely given up teaching and have no regrets at all," he wrote.

Vossier, started travelling again — as long as this was possible. He went to Paris and spent a long time in Havana, Cuba. He spent a number of evenings here with Juan Ramon Jiminez, the Spanish poet who lived in exile in Cuba. who lived in exile in Cuba.

Vossler returned to Munich shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. "Things have reached such a pitch and I can no longer move away from here," he wrote in September 1939.
Histilifies had begun.
His translation of Danite was completed in 1941. Vossler immediately: three CENTREPIECE fresh research on the life and work of the Romance world,

The essays dealt with subjects like the The essays dealt with subjects like the poetry of the troubadors (one volume) taken up by translations of their works Tasso's Aminta, "The Antique and the Theatrical in Novels", Croce's linguish philosophy, Racine, Mallarmé and, ting and again, the links between the Roman interpretation of the celebrations for research has so far failed to discover the actual date and hour of the artist's birth.

Vossler's style was loose and nated and he did not indulge in convolute sentences. He never clothed what i wanted to say in jargon and this nature increased the effect of his works. He was a good writer and always p

straight to the point, even when speak of such remote subjects as the poetry Italian shepherds; "The scene is Arch An idealised Italian landscape with but horizons; hills, cliffs, a laurel grove with spring, a few shepherds huts scatted about the countryside and pethans Greek temple in the background Esthing is rural and idyllic. There is notice to give a stage designer an excus a indulge in particular splendour.

Vossler was never put off by big asses. With complete lack of constain is

compares the two poets Lope and Go "On closer examination Lope 1 found to have so much affectation as intellectual decoration and Gongon and a coarse popular vein that a complete and all ring love hate relationship to eloped."

Vossier played a letter of the had be built un snew after the chd of the Second

built up answ after the end of the seems world work. His name was used to for relations with the rest of the world he once again developed his chiarm as a min of the world and ourstanding pensially when he became rector of the refound university.

An appeal to renounce political fanaticism made by Vossler in 1927

But they have once again cascaded

upon us, taking up a place in the ferefront of life and confusing people. Since Aurelianus Augustinus stigmatis - Propie voicing these complaints think the Christians, all State diplomacy politics. In reality they are faint-hearted. The old irrationality returns in new disguises: a metaphysical, speculative, remaritic, fanatical, abstract, rationalist has been tainted with the suspicion that it the work of Satan.

Unless I am very much mistaken, all these subspecies of evil, however different Since we humans have been inclined to attribute our daily hardship to sternity instead of the course of the times, since d mutually hostile, result from a we have seen them as a plague from reakdown in the relationship between Heaven and enlarged them instead of tije intellectual life and the political desire of nations, from the disharmony een meir culture and their pol casting political events and power in the light of apocalyptic disposition and invehting for them a metaphysical sig-One myth of this type is the doctrine of the evil of power as such. Even such a profound historian as Jacob Burckhard

mificance that is as inappropriate and becoming to them as to a comet or every day rain. With such an emphasis on the super-natural we distort great statesmen and has been scared and misled by this fairy-tale and not even such a fine and patient analyser of political philosophy as Friedrich Meinecke has always resisted its generals to superhumans, demi-gods and creatures of prey and thus squander the There are times when revolution, war, chance of learning from them the sober determination and farsighted feeling of oppression and economic hardship become so agonising that even the most noble and strongest minds can no longer

responsibility that they embody.
Sighs can be heard from innumerable resist the idea that power, raison d'état, beer or coffee drinking groups about how arms, diplomacy and money are the dirty and helplessly unclean all political and finally a inventions and arts of the devil, while in business is, about how untruthful the made banal.

themselves they possess neither innocence press is, how disloyal ministers are, how base parliaments are and so forth.

politics. In reality they are faint-hearted, too much concerned with their own comfort, and are neither willing nor able to help and serve their own nation. If a person is not even good enough to be a fellow-traveller, it does him good to imagine that he stands above politics . . .

Heaven and enlarged them instead of Political mythology persuades those fighting them with mortal valiance, we who believe in it that they are perfectly bold yentures of theirs musi succeed, that fate will support them and approve of their actions, that the eternal powers will stand at their service when

ever they demand.

The heroic confidence that sometimes overcomes us in times of greatest hardship and danger and can perhaps rescue a drowning man is exploited by political. mythology and adulterated into the doc-

The sense of the fickleness, whim ! caprice of the balance of power and a feeling for opportunities and responsibly that anyone connected with politic should possess is stupefied, a dug and appearance of the connected with politic should possess as stupefied, a dug and appearance of the connected with politic should possess and appearance of the connected with the conne anaesthetic becomes daily bread.

It is after all so fine, so easy, so gri and pleasant to display the recklesser a sleepwalker and the steadfastness of drunkard and pity the caution, it vigilant and the sober who do not see this political mythology.

Fellow-scholars, in recent years have done a lot to banish alcoholism student life but for the past few ye you have been running the isk becoming mentally drunk on politic myths and slogans. If the academic you is not capable of remaining sober, with concern on the future of the Res whose formation we celebrate today

Our German fatherland has been sed in this rway! with a number politicking religions, with creeds into on temporal success and sects addicted State power: It is easy to become anxion at the sight of these evil worldly flagt lants,

There is no shortage of the artest passion of conviction or of sacrifice.

Luis de Leon. As the lack of foreign literature made his work harder, Le turned to his earlier and more recent cassays and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited them into a number of the cassay and edited the cassay and ed great Renaissance artist

momation about the origins of the lices Cranach known as "the Elder" to Estinguish him from his son, born in 1915. We only know that some time in 1472 he saw the light of day in Kronach

The Latin writings of Matthäus Gunderm from which we get this information as almost certainly quite reliable, for Guderam was taken on as intorno Lucas mor and undoubtedly became quite simale with details about his distributed father.
Confirmation is provided by the grave-

me to the painter at the Jakobsfriedhof in Welmar, which states that he died in 153 in his 81st year.

Be was the son of Hans, a painter, and a master cobbler's daughter. His real smaine was probably Sunder, but he followed a practice of many artists and about of his day and adopted the name of his native town.

Reports of his early life are disappointtely sparse. Towards the end of the calury it appears that Cranach made his way via Coburg to Nuremberg where he

Vosslor knew the difference between arts and science, between freedom discipline. He was too clever to be delle his views. Vossler died at the age of 70 18 May 1949. Curt Hohel 18 May 1949. Curt russes. (Die Welt, 6 September 197)



Adam and Eve

came into contact with the influences of alloudshing school of painting, whose foundshing school of painting, whose foundstands member. Albrecht Dürer was lift about beginning to produce his first satisfyleces at this time. Then Cranach soved along the Danube to Vienna where wived between 1501 and 1504.

A Studitivion in the Alia Pingkothek in A crucifixion in the Alte Pinakothek in

much and the portraits of Cuspinian Reuss - a historian and the Vienna University - remind us of the dist's familiarity with the circle of unanists in the town. They are masterpletes. Their maturity leads us to assume hat the master may have painted many tailier, less accomplished works that have enlost, perhaps through a fire

There early paintings as well as the ediest known Granach woodcuts are nythology and adulterated into the docirine and statutes for average occasions
and the average people among the masses.

The bold determination of the man of
war prepared for death becomes the
thought that we urgently wish them to
the rigidity of religious feeling and
war prepared for death becomes the
thought that we urgently wish them to
the rigidity of religious feeling and
added the average people among the mastolerance, sectarian deviance and so much
tolerance, sectarian devia

which determines the nature of the picture. There are gnarled trees with shaggy, drooping foliage, steep rocks and rich grasslands with figures in the midst that almost become part of the landscape because of their clothing and posture which is exaggerated almost to the point of omamental abstraction.

This puts Cranach right in among a medigeval tradition, which is also to be seen in the sculpture of the period with its, independent, and supercharged style

its independent and supercharged style which is sometimes called rather aptly

"late-Gothic Baroque".
Without any shadow of doubt is was the enlightened climate in the court that Lucas Cranach joined in 1505 that altered his, style so abruptly and basically. For the first time the painter met with a phenomenon that he had not come across between the Main and the Danube before

1500 — the Renalssance, In the spring of 1505 Cranach followed the call of the Elector Frederick III of Saxony to join his court at Wittenberg.

Frederick the Wise, a lover of the arts and patron of the sciences, had tried ever since he came to power in 1486 to give his modest palace an air of elegance and magnificence. He founded a university called on well-known men of learning and quickly built it up into a renowned seat of learning. Frederick also availed himself of the services of the great paintners of the day of which Albrecht Direr is without doubt one of the most im-

The Elector had an open mind and a wary eye for the cultural and scientific streams of his day and soon became an important patron of the Renaissance and Reformation periods in Germany.

Jacopo de Barbari, a wide-ranging

Venetian artist, had been in the Elector's service since 1503. Frederick lured himaway from the Emperor Maximilian with whom he had been since 1500 as "contrafeter und illuminist".

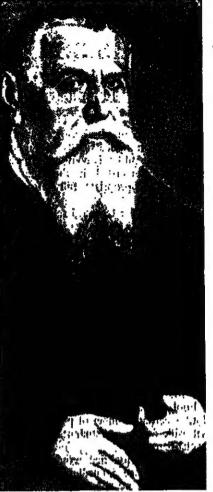
The Italian artist, about fifty years old

at the time, worked for his new master in Torgau, Naumburg, Weimar and above all in Wittenberg, where he decorated the palace with scenes from mythology and Roman history and where he met Dürer

This was the setup when Cranach arrived at Frederick's court a year later. He became attached to Wittenberg, marrying and taking a house there. He was so much part of the fixtures and fittings that as the others drifted away he found himself the sole court painter and head of a large workshop. For 46 years the impressive house on the Elbe was the painter's home.

painter's home.
Following the tastes of his new patron and obviously influenced decisively by the works of Jacopo, Lucas Cranach diversed himself step by step from his early works, forsaking the crispness of form, the pathos of expression of his late Cothin phase, and striving for well Gothic phase, and striving for well balanced compositions and well tempered expression—influenced by a Classicism of Renaissance like stamp for which he may have wrestled constantly without ever really achieved it.

What Hans Holbein the younger was to achieve in Basie twenty years later was not to succeed for the almost thirty years older Cranach, although he survived the artist from Augsburg by 'exactly 'teh years! He could not overcome the filling out of bodies and space in the Gothic manner, the brittleness and torment of the manner, the unitteness and torment of the told German Spätstil? In favour of a genuine Classical monumentality in which clear, calibrated forms were linked with measured, enlightened expression.



Self-portrait

Nevertheless the numerous altars, pictures of the Madonna and devotional tableaux, that were conceived from 1506. onwards in great abundance for the Sexon Electoral churches and court, and which are today spread out over any number of museums, show not only the master's striving for the strictly symmetrical construction of his Chasteal

They depict also his sometimes almost moving efforts to cull the grace, charm and sweetness of the female figure which had been part of the Italian hagiographical pictures for decades — from the Saxon ladies of the court, which Cranach so often placed as companions to the Madonna.

Apart from the usual religious subjects and biblical scenes there was now an enrichment under the influence of the burgeoning Renaissance and the demands of the courtly patrons with numerous motifs taken from the re-emerged world of thought of theathen antiquity with figures from sagas, mythology and history to add to the repertoire of the master.

Venus and Lucretia, Bacchus and Hercules, Apollo and Diana became the main figures of Cransch's pictorial dreation. Among the themes for his works were many up-to-date events, the Fountain of Youth. The Judgment of Paris and the

It was with great effort that the Gothic artist struggled for the secrets of the naked body. The artist in Wittenberg went his own way, far from the models of antiquity and the Italian school. He undressed the ladies of the court, who appeared in his pictures as Judity or appeared in his pictures as Judith or Bathsheba. They divested themselves of their stiff and starchy clothes and paved the way boldly towards and due bodily

· Ma wonder his Yeauses and nymphs with their anatominal shortcomings stand before us rather timorous, and shashed. They do become more pert in later works and play teasingly with wells that hide nothing or wear daring hats with absolutely nothing else or wear expensive lewellery, but come what may they still seem remarkably angular and seem rather undressed than divinely naked

"Cranach's greatest achievements were as a portrait painter. He served three Elec-

tors, Frederick the Wise, Johann the Constant and Johann Friedrich the Generous, as a portrait painter. He was certainly no less constant than the master who earnt himself this title. He accompanied the Electors on their journeys and even followed Johann Friedrich into exile to Innsbruck in 1551 after the Elector had been defeated by the Im-

perial-Spanish army.
In 1552 the Elector had his rights restored and moved his residence from Wittenberg to Weimar, Cranach, now a very old man, was not put off by the journey. He took up residence in his son in law's house on Weimar Marketplace and just a few months before his death on 16 October 1553 he began work on the Weimar Stadtkirche altar.

There is greater psychological depth in Cranach's portraits of learned men and theologians than in his pictures of princes and courtiers. Holbein is renowned as the painter of Erasmus:- Cranach it was who painted Luther. He has passed down to us the reformer, his wife and Melanchton in numerous portraits and thus had's great deal to with our present-day concepts: of the personalities of the Reformation.

It was his meetings with the Reformers that helped Cranach in his concept of Protestant allegories and alters. The borders between Church and secular painting were being swept away more and more and from 1525 onwards Cranach was working more in the spirit of antischolastic humanitarianism. He expressed the religious motifs more in lay terms and stripped them of their dogmatic content.

Nevertheless the spectrum of his work remained amazingly broad. He was capable of satisfying the most diverse de-mands at one time. At a time of the most vehement conflicts between the spiritual and secular world Cranach painted horrific Christian martyrdoms as well as

courtly battle and hunting scenes, idyllic mythological scenes as well as thoralities and didactic Protestant alters.

So much was Cranach in demand that his "means' worb later to be heavily criticised. In a number of cases Cranach sacrificed the penetrative power of his personality. He became head of a workshop producing alters and pictures of all kinds as well as designs for shrines of relics, tapestries, glass paintings, coins, shields, insignia and the like. He designed the summer and winter outfits at court and even worked on painting functure sledges, fountains, fences and houses.

Apart' from Crahach's sons Hans and Lucas there were often more than ten apprentices in Crahach's workshop after 1530. The artist-himself had honorary positions heaped on him, including places on the local council and as burgomaster. He had a great business sense and in 1520 even opened his own apothecary's shop.

The main motif of the horaldic emblem Prederick the Wise granted to his court painter in 1508 was a winged snake. From this time onward the symbol was used by the master to sign his works. Up till 1537 the snake was seen with erect bat wings, but from this time on the wings were lowered - probably in mourning for the death of Lucas son Hans. Originally it was the artist's own sign, but was later used by his pupils. The winged snake became the trademark of his

worksnop:
The many jobs that the workshop carried out slowly but surely submerged the talents of one of the greatest artistic personalities in Germany in the sixteenth entury.

The personal style became a Zeitstil which dominated the whole century from the Elbe to the Szale as other artists followed in the footsteps of a genius. Hans Werner Grohn

(Die Welt, 2 September 1972)

EDUCATION

Educationalists search for new university selection methods

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

wards many soon be issued to groups managing to stop school-leavers applying for university if the present situation continues! Until recention was a situation continues and the study of medicine.

One claims that there is a link between music grades and the study of medicine.

But how are the universities to cope summer term 1973 if the Bundestag with this flood of examinations? It was ly it was always considered right to advise parents to send their children to university but now the educational wind has

Let us not get bogged down by looking for those responsible for the present situation. The full blame cannot be put on politicians alone. There are also those conservative professors who are unwilling to accept reform and those extreme left-wing student groups who have so far hindered a reform of studies. How will things develop?

The most urgent task at present is to draw the right conclusions from the Constitutional Court verdict forcing the restrictions are imposed should depend State to fix standardised admission re- on his qualifications, the year he left gulations for those subjects where entry restrictions are imposed.

The Rectors Conference recently drew

The professorial merry-go-round

There is more at stake than personal L glory when professors are offered posts at another university. There is also the material side. The university wishing to appoint a new professor to increase its teaching establishment and reputation and the Federal state responsible for financing it have to make the change worm in white by promising an increase in salary or better working conditions or

The university threatened by the loss of one of its professors will often make a counterbid - it will often be worth the professor's while to reject the original offer. This practice, true to the muchpraised economic law of supply and demand, has become common in this

Some civil servants in the North Rhine-Westphalia Education Ministry and Finance Ministry want the Federal states to gain some control over this free market by passing appropriate laws and fixing the fees that professors can be paid.

The salaries have already been fixed in

a Bill for the reform of university pay that has a good chance of being passed by the Bundesrat and the provincial assemblies and becoming law.

Any transfer bid would then in future

cost the State and its taxpayers five hundred Marks a month, trrespective of whether it is accepted or rej ted.

This is the figure envisa, 1 for the highest paid university teachers earning between 2,159 and 3,848 Marks a month. About 45 per cent of all university teachers in the Federal Republic come into this category.

The State may make a saving in some cases and many professors may become peevish as they think they are worth more than five hundred Marks a months in Holland were the historian Groet-huysen and the anthropologist Buytento their new employer.

But a legally-fixed salary scale has its dangers. Universities could decide to help their professors financially by transferring them to other universities and setting a chain reaction in motion.

Professors refusing a move in the old days were often given a torchlight procession in their honour by the students and this still happens in a number of places. In future this could give way to insinuations, defamations and slogans daubed on walls - and no professor will want that. (Hannoversche Aligemeine,: 1 September 1972)

passes the appropriate Bill before it is

More than the technical regulations for the extension of the various selection centres are involved. Once again the basic principles of education policy are at stake. The traditional educational theories based on the idea of performance have been called into question. Agreement between the SPD and FDP on the one hand and the Christian Democrats on the other is not to be expected.

The Vice-Chancellors Conference made the practical proposal that the eligibility school and a chance figure obtained by lot. A certain number of places could be set aside for foreign students and cases of

The highly-qualified would receive a university place immediately while the others would be admitted after a maximum of five (more or less wasted?) years if they did not give up all hope in the

The weakness about this scheme is that the evaluation of qualifications would be conducted according to regulations pas-sed by the various Education Ministers in conjunction with the Bundesrat, the Upper House. There cannot of course be any absolute justice. If need, mathematics grades could serve as a criterion for selecting mathematics students.

Procedure with subjects not taught at school would be much more difficult. Any number of theories are in existence.

verybody wishing to cut a good figure in debates on university reform glibly demands "inter-disciplinary research".

Attempts to put this into practice are

Though specialists from the various

branches of science may be prepared to cooperate, this willingness is not sufficient on its own to achieve true inter-

Effective research remains linked to

individual researchers. It demands that

the individual knows and respects other

ideas and that he is able to understand

the problems of other branches of

Helmuth Plessner, born eighty years ago on 4 September 1892 in Wiesbaden, developed these virtues at a time when

they were still considered an unfashionable

Plessner studied zoology and took up a

lectureship in Cologne in 1920, influenced by Husserl and Scheler. Sociological

questions played a larger role in his work

after 1933. His colleagues in "Inter-

began teaching in Frankfurt at about the

same time, Plessner freed a whole genera-

more difficult.

subject in question while a small number of the obviously highly-qualified could accepted without any procedure of the But the draw would have to be follow ed a few terms later by the much-cities

line in ten school-leavers with the

the Abitur, plan to go on to study,

according to a survey conducted by the Joint Commission for Educational Plan-

ning.
The total of 90.3 per cent is higher when it is

than the figure for past years. When it is

considered that some of the 5.8 per cent

don't-knows will also want to go to

university and only four per cent plan a different course of further education, the

dilemma facing universities and pol-iticians responsible for education be-

School-leavers with the advanced certi-

ficate of education have practically no

appropriate alternative course of further

education at their disposal apart from

The Abitur is too one-sided as an

examination designed to test the candidate's eligibility for university studies.

The course leading to the Abitur is not

flexible enough and cuts pupils off from

the various courses of career training

offered by the school system as a whole.

educational dogma that anyone with the

Abitur has to go on to study. This antiquated attitude is strengthened by the

It also seems to be part of maditional

comes more obvious.

advanced certificate of education,

ed a few terms later by the intercents of intermediate examinations so the places are not occupied for an excess length of time by those students who have no applitude for a subject. This was congress which recently ended the problems involved in rheumatic linesses were given an airing at the 24th the problems. also proved a long time ago that examinations of this type lead to no practical results — unless of course their intention is to solve problems of education policy by barring those who come off worst.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 August 1921

go on to study at a university

fact that the qualifications demandally some professions are still based on the

are obviously no longer in a position a few is also a symptom of rheumatoid accept all school-leavers who want ! study. A more valid reason is probable that the special talents of the indivisi

The ninety per cent of school-land wanting to go to university demonstrate both the welcome educational amblitude of the young and the alarmingly limited range of opportunities of further the cation within the current education

Most Abitur-holden

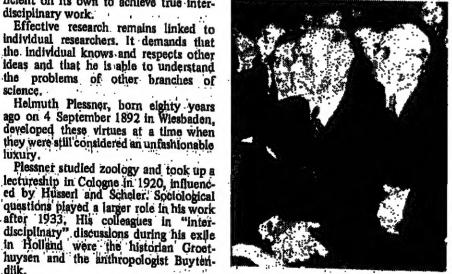
rigid system.

The recent debate about the Could tional Court's verdict on university city sale fever and rheumatoid arthritis and restrictions has once again shown in its not yet clear whether inflammation urgent need for transition from schools adegeneration is the cause. the various courses of further educate

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 August 197

rigid Abitur-study pattern.

Helmuth Plessner celebrates his eightieth birthday



(Photo: Keysione)

When the Law Faculty(!) of Göttingen University appointed him professor of sociology and philosophy in 1951, Pless-Many of the generation reduced and embittered by the war had studied only ner began a highly-effective teaching career. He had already won a reputation philosophy, economics, law or history but Plessner encouraged them to underbecause of the books and articles he had stand the sociological background to life.
The empirical sociology newly Like his friend Max Horkheimer, who

established in Germany was also given philosophical expression from the very outset in Göttingen, Habermas, Bahrdt tion of students from the compulsions and Count Krockow, now all professors, imposed by an ivory-tower existence, attended Plessner's lectures and seminars

along with Peter von Oertzen and Luisi von Friedburg who are today both the

They and all his other pupils of remember their teacher Helmuth Plesse with fondness. He liked making abstractions more palatable by recounts a number of anecdotes.

He never forced his pupils to street one particular philosophical school is delivery and his style are company without pretention and this means the he did not raise a school of disciples to did no more than imitate. Instead, it instead, it is instead, it is instead a drop in performance. Patholical and the payonte complaints are appropriate and the payonte complaints are appropriate to instance. helped a generation to think on their on logical forms of tiredness have even been and to think critically.

Plessner is highly esteemed in the scientific world as one of the founder of philosophical anthropology. He deleged this much-maligned discipline against critics who simplified its aims and the property of the contract that the nounced it dead on more than of occasion.

Amold Gehlen claimed that pology deals with Man as a virtual unalterable object and modern behavior research treats Man as no more that biological phenomenon. But Plessner always stressed the historical nature d

It will not be long before biological science conduct to sociology and historical science conduct to sociology and historical science conduct to the sociology and the science conduct to the science conduc sociology and historical science control of the con his sake — he now lives in Switzenhard | kip to medical researchers or practitionhis sake — he now lives in Switzenson and the sake of the science of animo en Even when doctors ensure that their gy. Frenzel Patlents have enough undisturbed sleep, deir "vegetative fatigue" does not improve

There then remains the lottery procedure. A number of would-be student could be excluded from the very beginning as being obviously unsuitable for the Rheumatism remains a medical phenomenon

show no aptitude for a subject. This type of procedure would at least ensure that a superficial reason for this the search for better solutions was confident that a superficial reason for this used.

Horst Köpkt

Horst Köpkt ight Professor H.G. Fassbender. Pro-lessor Fassbender, director of the kned Forces Institute for General MExperimental Pathology and head of the Centre for Rheumatic Patholow, both in Mainz, was introduced to h Karlsruhe congress as the Federal Republic's foremost rheumatic special-la He has now given permission for Multest research into the pathological spects of rheumatism to be published.

No. 546 - 28 September 1972

Dectors react no differently from the medical layman when asked what homatism actually is. This rather illdefined term covers polyarthritis, rheu-

Generalising, it can be said that the disorder referred to as rheumatism is in This is not only because the university fact chronic polyarthritis while rheumatic

Professor Fassbender states that chronic polyarthritis and rheumatic fever pupil is not given due attention under an the two complaints illustrating most impressively the pathological processes involved in the rheumatic disorders caused by inflammation.

But what type of complaint is rheumatism if even exports have to admit that they are unable to give a precise definition? Rheumatism is still a rather vague and ill-defined term despite all efforts to disinguish it from similar complaints of a different origin.

Next to pain, fatigue is the main mason why people consult a doctor." Professor Schretzemayr, head

of the Advanced Medical Training As-

sociation, told medical students attending

lis daim was strengtened by findings

mounced at the Welfare Congress in Munich. Thirty per cent of mothers living

in urban areas and forty per cent in rural

Then psychic complaints are spreading.

There is little literature about fatigue

ad few investigations have been conduct-

into this complaint. The phenomenon

A common explanation for fatigue is

hat the nerves have been overstimulated,

taking it more difficult for a person to

#1 to sleep and spend his usual number

Television programmes do not end until deren o'clock in the evening and many

was feel tired, weary or indifferent.

loted among children.

Bal at work.

of hours asleep.

Chronic polyarthritis is indeed an in-flammation but two completely different processes are involved in its development. Fassbender's investigations have shown that the main feature of the complaint is its attack on the joints. The end result is the complete destruction of the joints.

Doctors at the Karlsruhe congress were told that arthritis was not a drama like gout but more of a slow-moving didactic play. But this definition does not apply to chronic polyarthritis. The processes at work around the joints are biologically extremely dramatic.

The dreaded and painful process of inflammation can be traced from its initial stages. The capillaries around the joint are affected by what are probably nmunological processes and they become pervious,

Blood plasma seeps out and this contains fibrin, a highly-molecular protein which forms during coagulation. Fibrin plays a fateful role in polyarthitis. It penetrates into the joint, setting in motion a mechanism which results in the complete decay of the ligaments.

The joint is surrounded by connective tissue containing vessels and nerves. When penetrated by fibrin, it responds with turbulent growth. The cells produced spread over the ligament, destroying it.

The fibrin which has penetrated the joint and completely covered the inner surface of the capsule encourages the growth of inflamed granulation tissue, a young delicate tissue composed mainly of blood vessels, which penetrates the soft core of the bone beneath the ligament and resembles tumour tissue in its rampant growth.

Hannoveriche Allgemeine

troy the intermediate substances remaining. The destruction of the joint is

The patient's pericardium is also affected in about forty per cent of cases. Damage to the pleura is rarer and damage to the peritoneum exceptional. The tendon sheaths and mucous follicles are also frequently affected but the inflammation here is no different than in the joints.

The fact that inflammation processes take place exclusively in these areas forces researchers to believe that they are dealing with an extremely unusual disease, Passbender suggests.

The joint cavities, tendon sheaths, mucous follicles and other areas affected by chronic polyarthritis are all regions of the body covered with basal membranes consisting of thick fibres and separating the capillaries from the cavity.

But apart from this process caused by a pathological increase in the perviousnes of the capillaries and the subsequent degeneration of the joints, chronic poly-arthritis occurs in a second form.

Without any previous inflammation, tissue begins to decay. This process — also known as necrosis - affects the skin, tendons, heart muscle or the tissue in the vascular wall.

This process is probably caused by antibodies produced in part by the so-called rheumatic factor, a serological phenomeon and likewise a highly-mole Certain metabolites originate under the influence of this inflammation and des-

it does not always occur in patients suffering inflammation. Tissue necrosis is fatal when it affects the heart muscle.

What causes rheumatic fever? Fassbender attributes it to immunological mechanisms prompted when the organism is attacked by the so-called A streptococci. It has long been known that streptococci infections can become a cause of rheumatism.

The organism reacts to the streptococci by producing antibodies and occasionally a fatal cross-reaction occurs. The antibodies fit like a key into both the streptocci substance (polysaccharide) and the proteins forming the internal lining of

Most of the fatal chronic polyarthritis cases can be attributed to this crossreacting which normally causes the inflammation of the valves or inner lining of the heart.

A typical symptom of rheumatic fever caused by streptococci is the granuloma discovered in the heart muscle's connective tissue by the famous Freiburg pathologist Ludwig Aschoff in 1904 and sometimes named after him.

Pervious capillaries are also involved here. The plasma sceping out forms a prelimenary stage of the granuloma. In rare cases auto-immunological processes also play their part in the development of rheumatic fever.

Antibodies attack the body's own heart muscle that has been infected by streptococci. The heart muscle seems to have replaced the streptococci in their role as antigens. A variety of Aschoff's granu-loma occurs and Fassbender has dubbed it "muscle-aggressive granuloma" as it Destroys the fibres of the heart muscles.

Of course this is only an outline of everything involved in rheumatic deseases but it does give an approximate idea of the immense complexity of a pathological process that is still one of the most mysterious biological mechanisms despite some remarkable research discoveries in recent years. Alfred Pillmann

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 6 September 1972)

Fatigue – an unknown quantity



Dr Funk of Homburg Neurological Hospital in the Saar has investigated the ypical features and basic causes of fatigue. Writing about the problem in a medical journal, he states: "More and more often the diagnosis of patients sent to the hospital is pathological fatigue, Notices doctors as it normally occurs and long holiday periods or when a promise not under so much strain as nervous fatigue or depression."

Funk divides patients affected into two groups. Performance and efficiency drop either because outside demands become slackens.

'An example of outside demands becoming too great is the poor pupil who falls at school. The unaccustomed demands of a new timetable or teacher affect him so greatly mentally and psychologically that doctors can only diagnose a state of exhaustion.

Also coming into this category is the case of a man who always complained that he had to work too hard for his firm and had to assume too much responsibility. At night he would sink into ned in a state of complete exhaustion and still feel tired the next morning:

before the doctor knew that the patient had been in the same post for six years, had not needed to work too hard but had always been overlooked in the promotion stakes. This fact had been mentally

In cases of "inner failure" the doctor is unable to ascertain any external cause or physical disorder. The patient notices over a time span of months or years that his performance is beginning to slacken, that he is beginning to find his job a strain despite being able to perform all his duties effortlessly in past years and that he has become irritable or indifferent and unenterprising. He will sit around sullenly and apathetically and is completely ex-hausted when he finally consults a doc-

It is mainly the middle-aged who come into this category and it is usually men between 45 and 55 who have begun to fail at home or at work and are frequently admitted to hospital with what is sometimes described as a retirement neurosis:

There is a genuine condition of failure in these cases and experiencing it every day depresses them more and more. leading finally to complete resignation.
The failure is not caused by a shock from outside nor by external demands.

Because of this feeling of failure the iill feel tired the next morning:

world outside and the people in it are judged according to different criteria.

Vigour slackens off and depression is often permanent. It is people in this condition who often make an application for early retirement pensions.

But as an examination of the patient's physical condition produces no findings of any value and as his mental disorders are too vague and indefinite the doctor prescribes "retirement neurosis" and the application is rejected.

Housewives with the same types of depression find it easier to suppress the symtoms and hide their feeling of failure. The family can sometimes cause such an unable to ascertain any external cause or improvement that medical treatment becomes superfluous.

Dr Funk believes that doctors should pay the greatest of attention to patients of this type instead of sending them to one specialist after another. Boredom is often the cause of fatigue. Pleasure in work disappears and the constant tension between brain and brawn is lacking.

Ample leisure time does not solve the their free time in the hands of television or the pleasure industry instead of using their own initiative and enterprise.

Clever and experienced doctors can usually help cure tiredness and fatigue. "Taking a patient from the domestic or professional environment that imposes such a strain on him is an important factor in effecting a cure," Dr Funk comments.

Patients suffering from tiredness and fatigue ought to find their own methods to escape their normal, oppressive environment. But unfortunately most cases do not find it all that easy.

Wolf Schirmacher

.. (Der Tagessplegel, 5 September 1972)

OUR WORLD

Sociologist analyses quality of city life

are in a bad way. They reduce all things to the same level, they ruin personality, they make people rootless, they isolate and demoralise and they bring about family alienation. In the middle of the 19th cantury it was repeated endlessly that they created an aversion to marriage. Country life was played off against the so-called decadence of city life. In the country life had value, meaning and

a purpose.

Modern investigators have taught us other things, in particular Professor Elisabeth Pfeil, a Hamburg sociologist who has for a number of years concentrated on the problems of big city life and on family affairs in cities. She has recently produced a paper in the fourteenth issue of the Cologne Zeitschrift file Sociologie destroying these legends and sayings.

One historian at the turn of the century gave greater credence to the idea that aversion to marriages took place in Romb just before the decline and fall. Nowadays

decline of the city generation maintained that they would die out after the third generation—was a favoutite theme in literature. It is only necessary to cite Hermain Bang's "The Hopeless Generation" and Thomas Mann's "Buddeh brooks".

Nevertheless autobiographies and mely moirs gave a more positive picture of life as a child in big cities than did fiction. Thanks to improved sanitation the death rate in large cities began to decline and declined below the level in the country. But'still the mistrust of the unhealthy major city persisted, and it is possible to

tius country people are marrying earlier prove that just as many married couples and earlier all the times. Young people in remained childless in the country as did! and earlier all the times. Young people in the big city generation are resolutely set couples in clies. The decline in the on matriage and starting a family, even on makriage and starting a family, even when they are going through the hards as a sign of the flagging will to live.

the first glance is very exciting. There in the middle of the forest, Leo the

desert looking just like a pussy cat. The double doors of the Wallerstädten and mal park close behind us. Slowly the car

in the park, but elephants with long

delight those on camera safaris and

atmosphere of the African bush. In the

lopes and zebus. They come and sniff atound the souvenir shops, the monorall and the stells and the ibex finally makes its

laughing children plays the part of shop-

Together with statistics the legend of decadence and the decline of family life major cities were unable to maintain their own impetus except by impligration was linked to the idea that they bled the country white of its lifeblood. The

that with the decline of the infant mortality rate there was an increase in the number of small families.

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Professor Pfeil also shatters the idea of the disintegration of the family. No longer did three generations of a family live under the same roof, that is true, but families lived close to each other so that C rities of this country's cultural life to marriage. A family is the centre of maintain that things in the big cities their purpose in life.

Women who decide to carry on working after they have had their first child are still dependent on the willingness of mother or mother-in-law to look after the child whilst the woman works. The first generation makes it possible for the second generation to earn money by looking after the third generation.

There is nothing to prove the idea that city families were isolated. They lived in a considerable social network of friends and relations and their contacts with neighbours were considerable. Only when bourliness means, people in a large city maintained, the view that it involved helping out when in need.

Professor Pfell said: "In large blocks of rented flats in large cities it is possible to. find friendliness and just as it is possible to find people who were cold to their neighbours, the outgoing and the reserv-

Investigations in London, Bristol, Paris, Dortmund and Hamburg have shown that families have contact with other families. Only from three to five per cent of them

What must be taken into consideration is had little contact with either friends as relations, and between seventy and country per cont of young housewives lived dog to their mother and had visited her with the past week.

Of course the distance families from each other does play a part in h number of times visits are made to other members. Relations with friends are list altered because people move house. The relationship usually continues. Relating tend to move into new housing estate.

Closely connected with the idea of the decline of family life in citles is the concept of rootlessness. To a conservation of the life of the city.

The second generation members of The second generation member of family living in a major city show the unexpected faithfulness to their distributions of the regeneration. This is probably because a generation. This is probably because a generation of the probably because a fact which is a change of home unappositely a spanning a change of home unappositely a poung married couple of a flat when they first marry built usually not too distant from the pasts so long as satisfactory accommodates available nearby. available nearby.

It is only partly true to call clivide lers nomads. For it will be noticed in most of the home movement within city involves people who have been the

in the same part of the city before.

Between two thirds and three quake of people prefer to continue living a their usual quarter be it in Park a Hamburg. People have taken roots, ilw can use this horticultural phrase, but can become a horse cities can become a home.

: ... (Wolt der Arbeit, 1 September 199)

up to expectations The results have lived up to our statistical expectations," Richard mented, "was the best prepared we have ever had." Nöcker considered their perfor-

Olympic team lived

on Competitive Sport, noted on the eve of the final day of the Munich Olympics.

He was, of course, referring to the This is not to say that there has been no criticism. With few, albeit gratifying excep-tions, it is alleged, the efforts, financial and otherwise, that have been made since number of medals won by this country's tam, which was, he feels, some twenty Mexico have brought little reward. At a press conference he and his

mance to have been satisfactory.

Progress, it is claimed, has not been made: at best outright disaster has been averted. Compared with athletes from the GDR, it is claimed, top-flight sport in this country is still treading water.

In most cases, the counter-argument In most cases, the counter-argument runs, this country is simply eight years or so behind the times. "There can be no question of catching up, unless, that is, we in this country are prepared to accept a social system such as that practised in the other part of Germany. There is no occasion for resignation."

In the wake of Munich the Competitive Sport Committee, which evidently lacks miched up by Federal Republic athletes ad assuming that the equestrian team sould go on to win a medal in the Prix des Maions (they did in fact win gold) the

Sport Committee, which evidently lacks neither manpower nor ideas nor funds but would appear to lack the power to put its ideas into practice, considers four targets atight improvement on Mexico.
"Working on the basis of the 26 medals was in Mexico," Lempart explained, "you have to add five medals attributable to

to be the most urgent, In the words of Richard Möll they are decentralisation of training, wide-ranging training of coaches, optimum sifting and talent-spotting and improved medical su-

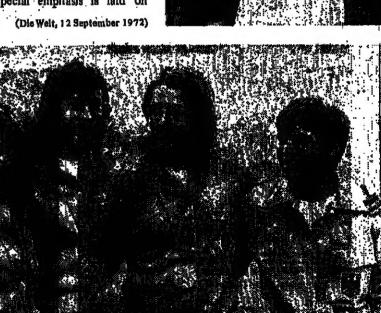
Policy goals have thus, as so often in the past, been outlined in black and white. Whether they can be put into practice depends more on structural than on

Frankfurt mail order magnate and Olympic equestrian gold medallist Josef Neckermann, present at the press confe-rence as head of the Sports Aid Foundation, sounded a critical note. Alluding to the vagaries of the various sports associations Neckermann left listen-

ers in no doubt that his interest in the sports aid fund-raising was declining steadi-ly and would continue to do so unless r-reaching changes were soon instigated. Josef Neckermann was convinced that the Competitive Sport Committee and the Sports Aid Foundation were setting about

matters the right way. His conviction was borne out by such encouraging results as the gold medal in the women's high-jump, won by sixteen-year-old schoolgid Ulrike Meyfarth, and the talented scions of the Max Ritter School, at which special emphasis is laid on





Lions and tigers, nightingales and deer at Rhine game reserves

goes through the park with the windows

Close by in the thickets the tiger just

fully.

Europe is not such a strange place for the many predatory species of the cat family. Lions lived in Europe up to the fifth century. There and lions are ford of the cat at dawn when it is cool.

Of course it is not so easy to see the

keeper. But he soon finds empty sweet boxes frustrating and leaves his post.

provided for them. Otherwise they remain in the open, and they seem to find main in the open, and they seem to find nothing wrong with the forest land in this like the deer peers about him and keeps a wary eye on his lion college, but local, this country's climate, the local and an in the local and in this country's climate, the local and in this country's climate and in this local and in this local and in this local and in this local and in the local and in this local and lo

fifth century. Tigers and lions are fond of snow and only, when it is frosty and very cold do they huddle up in little huts. They find to lie around in the open in

their natural habitat would take more than a few hours of travel—the others are indigenous to this country.

Kunkepf, that was for hundreds of years at routier island in the Rhitle, is now an exotic fourse attraction opened to the public for the past few monthly adding to this country's tourse delights. The nature park gives some idea of what the continent of Africa is like and the animals that live there. Ar Wallerers leave animals that live there. At Wallerstadten, a nature reserve that operates in conjunct thoir with other reserves in Burope, lions and tigers rempiabout. There are no apes tainks land giraffesi with long necks give "the whole "scene" a convincing park lbex, craties, liames, zebras and flamigoes live cheek by jowl as it were with dromedaries, buffalo, bison, andeway behind the counter of an empty of the wooden klosk and to the delight of the

Both I. The first of control of the proof of the first of the Chotes Katalog)

African game reserves, such as the Nakh view that the preliminary balance of the Park, and can be easily seen. The had blouch Olympics as regards the performance of the host country's athletes could makes them less active but le & at least be considered not to have been

country they are on the move.

These creatures are not to be companied with what is to be seen at Kühkopi, is twenty minutes car-drive away, I graceful deer are to be seen forms through the meadows, nightingales that about, herons spiash among the waters the Rhine and kingfishers swoop for the

Kühkopf is an island in a bend h Rhine and became an Island alta straightening process of the course of the straightening process of the course of the river a hundred years ago. Now the inside the the west of the waters of the rank hine is surrounded in the northest of the course by the midge-infested arms of the cit. Rhine, in the past there was only small ferry plying its way from the side from Goddelau to the Island his little ferry-boat. The ferry is all he existence today, but to modern hide his existence today but a modern bridge light the nature reservation with the mainless crossing at Stockstadt:

Kühkopf is steeped in history. Ner le Erfelden King Gustav of Sweden crossed the Rhine in 1631 to drive away is Spanish troops that had been laying not the countryside round Oppenhelm of the country side round of the country side round of the country s opposite side of the river. A no ment stands recording this event mounted with the rampant Swedish in The monument, erected in 1632, only be reached by travelling along por roads but it is worth the trouble. It monument is located in a setting that picturesque and idyllic, recalling de

The nature-lover can enjoy quiet and seclusion here, although at the weekends things do get a little hectic with much toing and froing, between the two point on the island. Then the nature park of the deer and nightingales will resemble that of the lions and tigers nearby which attracts visitors day in, day out and compensates them for the fact that Africa is for off and attracts. is far off and their small holidsy allo Wances are insufficient. Ruth Gerisch

(Deutsche Zeitung, 1 September 1972)



members too strong in number.

colleague Tomasz Lempart expressed the

According to Möll the number of

Cymple medals expected on the basis of distics had varied between 29 and forty.

On the eve of the final day a total of 38

gold, silver and bronze medals had been

"presentatives of the Competitive Sport

Committee concluded that there had been

being the host country and a further four or live due to the introduction of fresh Olympic disciplines.

This amounts to a total of 35 or 36

medals Any increase on this number must be regarded as progress."

The Committee members admitted that

pugh estimates of this kind can be most eceptive. They are, for instance, no guide thatsoever as to the work put in by the adous sports associations representing the dividual disciplines.

Newed in this light the major contri-lator to a collection of Olympic medals that is not unimpressive, particularly as far

a gold is concerned, was the Amateur Abletics Federation. Without its share of

dedals sport in this country would have

Yet no discipline can claim to have been

wort of cash or available funds this time.

The team that took part in the Munich

Olympics," Professor Josef Nöcker, chef



firmly wound up and the doors securely closed. To the right and the left there are lions and tigets looking for all the world as if they were naturally to be found in the forests of this country. The whole situation is bizarre. Just a little before, it had rained making the greenory sparkle ne far cry from the dessicated savainab where the lions have their natural habitat.
South-west from Frankfurt, at Gross Gerau, a little bit of East Africa has been' created and not far away a nature reserve where rabbits hop about deer amble about and pheasants while into the air. Both are nature reserves the one for animals foreign to this country the other for animals foreign to this country the other for animals findigenous to the Federal Republic. To see these wild animals in their natural habitat would take more than a few hours of travel the other